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ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE ANIMATED BY BRAVE FIGHT BEING WAGED ON BRITISH

Students in Particular Determine on Cooperation

POINT TO WEST ASIA

Egypt, Iran, Iraq and Palestine Rise Against English

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, September 7.—Spurred by the skilful and persistent way in which the anti-British movements by the All-India National Congress are being carried out, the pro-congress ranks of the All-India Muslim League, are in a high state of animation, reports received here today revealed.

Those belonging to the Students' Muslim League, in particular, fanned by the revolting spirit now running high among the Muslims in Egypt, Iran, Iraq an Palestine are of the opinion that Indian Mohammedans should not be satisfied with their cooperation only with the Indian National Congress, but should extend their union to all of Western Asia, the reports stated. It added that these Indian students are determined on driving out all the Anglo-Saxon influence in both India and Wetsern Asia at the same time.

Linked With Past

Historically speaking, one of the reports pointed out, the All-India Muslim League has been closely related to the Mohammedan countries in Western Asia. Both jointly protested to the Allies in 1920 asking for a less harsher demand imposed on Turkey. In 1937 the Indian Muslim League decided on a resolution at their annual meeting that cooperative steps be taken with the Mohammedans in Western Asia.

Al Ahram, a Cairo paper, disclosed in this connection that some Wafdist leaders in Egypt aired their view last Saturday that all Egyptians should, as a Muslim nation, cooperate with the Indian Mohammedans. The same paper also pointed out that the Arabians in Palestine alarmed with the report that the British authorities in that country have sarted to favor the Jews rather than the Mohammedans, have renewed their resolution to be more anti-British.

A rebellion now going on in a part of Iran, another report disclosed, is assuming serious proportion. This tendency is strongly feared in connection with the German advance into the Caucasus.

What is looming large under these circumstances is how Turkey, the suzerain of all the Muslim countries, will act. It is all too apparent, however, that the Mohammedans in Iraq, Afghanistan and Saudi Arabia will rise up against Britain on the slightest provocation.

Use Tear-Gas and Smoke Bombs
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

SHANGHAI, September 7.—A Bangkok report received here today revealed that serious clashes between the Indian populace and the British police have occurred at three places near Bombay. Eleven native inhabitants were arrested on the charge of starting the agitation.

The police shot tear-gas and smoke-bombs into the midst of the Indian crowds. As a result more than 10 Indians were gravely wounded.

The British authorities have ordered all those living in the neighborhood where the casualty happened to stay in their houses.

Fine System Hit

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 7.—Serious objections have been raised against the collective fine system recently imposed on the Indians by the British authorities as a desperate measure to cope with the present critical situation, according to a Reuters dispatch from New Delhi received here today.

The newly introduced law is being criticized as a most primitive and savage punishment, while Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Moslem League, issued a statement today demanding the exception of Moslems from the law.

Collective Fines Imposed

Domei

LISBON, September 6.—Reuter's reports from Bombay indicate that the British authorities being unable

(Continued on Page 2)

Japan Is Invincible, Premier Laval Tells Former Mexico Envoy

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 6.—General Francisco Aguilar, former Mexican Minister to Vichy, who arrived in New York July 27, in an interview with the New York Herald-Tribune, revealed Premier Pierre Laval's faith in the invincibility of Japan. The General added that Premier Laval hopes to make France a logical European post-war collaborator of a victorious Japan. The reports quoted General Aguilar as saying that Premier Laval had told him that France is willing to extend Japan full cooperation in post-war affairs when Japan wins.

WILLKIE ENDEAVORS TO WIN OVER TURKS

Roosevelt's Envoy in Ankara Plans Giving Rosy Picture Of Allies

Domei

LISBON, September 6.—Wendell Willkie, personal representative of President Roosevelt, arrived in Ankara by air today and is scheduled to meet Turkish Foreign Minister Numen Menemen Cioglu tomorrow, according to a Reuters report received here.

Well-informed circles here believe that during his visit in Ankara, Willkie will endeavor to win over Turkey to the anti-Axis camp by furnishing favorable information concerning the Allies.

American sources give the following reasons for Willkie's visit in Ankara:

1. To explain in detail the conditions of wartime productivity of the United States and to inform the Turkish authorities of the willingness of the United States to supply various commodities to Turkey under the Lend-Lease program.
2. To furnish such information as will eliminate possible misgivings among the Turkish authorities over the war situation in Egypt.
3. To intimate that the United States has the intention of guaranteeing the Turkish-Soviet boundary.

Commenting on the aforementioned reasons for Willkie's visit to Turkey, local observers expressed the opinion that the one-sided Allied information will not change the neutral attitude of Turkey toward the present world war.

17 Enemy Ships Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, September 7.—German submarines operating off the Eastern coast of the United States, in the Atlantic and off the Western coast of America have sunk 17 enemy ships totaling 108,000 tons sailing in convoys, the German News Agency reported this morning.

U.S. Navy Admits Loss

Domei

LISBON, September 5.—The United States Navy Department announced today that the United States destroyer Blue and the auxiliary transport Calhoun had been sunk by Japanese naval forces in the course of the past several weeks in the South Pacific, according to a Reuters report from Washington. The sunken destroyer had a displacement of 1,500 tons and was put into service in 1937, while the auxiliary transport of 1,060 tons was completed in 1918.

Rice, Cereal Inspection Set

To smoothen further the supply-demand of cardinal foodstuffs, the Government will begin State inspection of rice, wheat and barley from October 1 under the provisions of the Major Foodstuffs Control Law, reports Domei.

Ikeda Off for South

Kiyoshi Ikeda, Chief Civil Administrator to the Japanese Naval Administration in the Southern Regions, who had been in Tokyo to make an interim report to the Japanese Government, left Fukuoka on Monday for his post, states Domei.

FOREIGN MINISTER OF NANKING GREETS 3 SPECIAL ENVOYS

Chu Min-yi Expresses Hearty Welcome in Speech Over Radio

TERMS VISIT EPOCHAL

Commends Japanese Government for Decision to Dispatch Leaders

Domei

NANKING, September 7.—Hearty welcome was expressed by Chu Minyi, Foreign Minister of the Nanking Government, in a radio speech at 10:10 p.m. today to the three special Japanese envoys Hachiro Arita. Ryutaro Nagai and Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma.

Speaking through the microphone of the Central Broadcasting Station at Nanking, Foreign Minister Chu declared that the decision of the Japanese Government to dispatch oustanding statesmen to China on a courtesy visit illustrates the importance the Japanese authorities attach to the diplomatic intercourse between China and Japan.

The forthcoming visit of the three special Japanese envoys to China will constitute one of the most important events in the history of Sino-Japanese relations, the Foreign Minister added.

Cites President Wang

Pointing out that President Wang Ching-wei has been working for "the reconstruction of China and the defense of East Asia" since Nanking was made again the capital of the National Government, Minister Chu emphasized that the said aim of President Wang cannot be realized without the cooperation between Japan and China.

When these two neighboring nations share in their destiny and responsibility and with one mind, cooperate as closely as possible, the Foreign Minister went on, the efforts to reconstruct China and secure the defense of East Asia will be crowned with success and all races in Asia will be liberated.

During the past two years, the Minister recalled, Japan extended no small assistance, financial and political as well as material and spiritual, to the National Government. The Chinese will never forget this great kindness shown to them by the Japanese, the Minister added.

People Seeing Sphere's Role

The Foreign Minister then observed that the Chinese people have gradually come to understand the real significance of the present War of Greater East Asia. They have come to realize, the Minister went on, that the United States and Britain are the common enemies of all races inhabiting Asia and that unless their aggressive influences are eliminated, the peoples of East Asia will have to breathe heavily under pain and all those nations in the world that love peace will not be able to rest in peace.

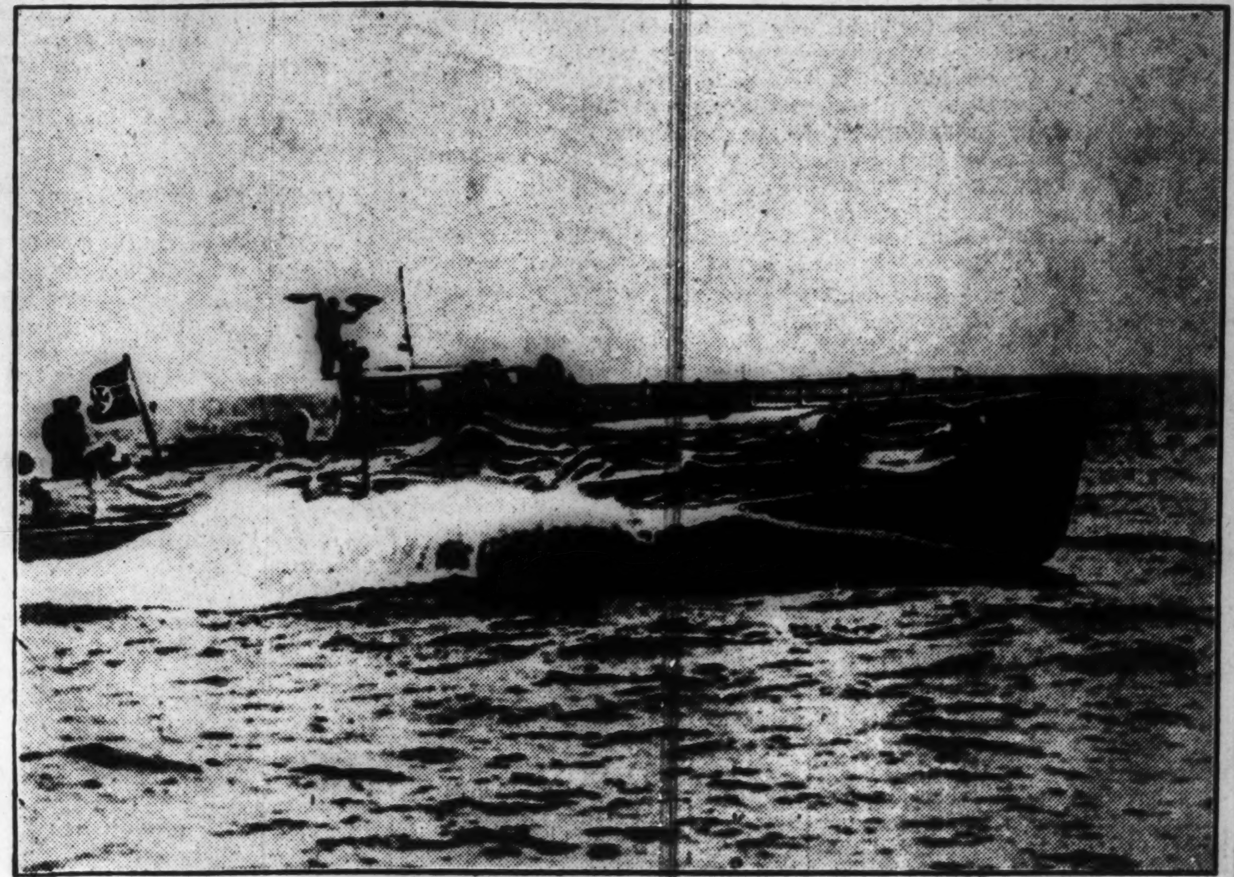
Foreign Minister Chu asserted that the most urgent need of the present moment is the strengthening of the unity among those nations who form the nucleus of the Greater East Asia. Greater efforts should be exerted to overthrow American and British imperialists.

With reference to the forthcoming visit of the three special Japanese envoys to China, Foreign Minister Chu requested that the speciol envoys closely observe how the Chinese authorities are doing their utmost under difficult circumstances and endeavoring to facilitate the execution of the War of Greater East Asia and how the Chinese are putting up with difficulties in living to supply both material and man power for the reconstruction of East Asia.

Wishes Envoys Luck

The Minister expressed his ardent hope that the three special Japanese envoys' visit to China will serve to promote further the close relations between Japan and China as well as the friendly understanding between the two nations, thus helping to achieve the objective of the present holy campaign.

Concluding his radio speech, Foreign Minister Chu declared that he feels exceedingly grateful to Japan for the decision to dispatch special envoys to China in the course of the War of Greater East Asia which has been featured by brilliant victories of the Japanese Forces over their enemy, and extended his heartfelt welcome to the envoys.



GERMAN TORPEDO-BOAT IN SEARCH OF ANOTHER PREY

CHILE AUTHORITIES BLAST WAR REPORT

U.P. Assertion That President Rios Will Open Hostilities Denied

U.S. VISIT MEANS NOTHING

Neutrality Stressed—Policy Toward Axis Unchanged, States Gallardo

Chilean authorities have denied a recent report of the United Press in which the agency asserted that Juan Antonio Rios, Chilean President, would declare war against the Axis countries when he returns from his trip to the United States, the Nichi Nichi reported from Lisbon on Monday quoting a Santiago dispatch of the La Nacion of Argentina, states Domei.

Chile's Policy Unchanged

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 6.—Refuting Anglo-American propaganda that the visit of President Juan Antonio Rios of Chile to the United States will change Chile's attitude toward the Axis nations, Dr. Conrado Rios Gallardo, Chilean Ambassador to Argentina, today stated that the President's visit to Washington is not expected to effect the foreign policy of Chile.

He added by saying that the Chilean Government knows nothing of the current rumors that Chile may change its neutral policy toward the Axis nations.

CHOU HSUEH-CHANG VISITS MAYOR SAKAMA OF OSAKA

Hears Explanations on Municipal Administration From Bureau Chiefs

Chou Hsueh-chang, Mayor of Nanking, who is visiting Osaka en route to Hsinking, called on Toji Sakama. Mayor of Osaka, at the municipal office, on Monday, reports Domei.

The visiting Mayor of Nanking heard detailed explanations of the municipal administration as well as the youth movement in Osaka from bureau chiefs of the city.

Being told that 4,000 Chinese residents in Osaka are peacefully engaged in different business activities in the industrial city, Mayor Chou said "Thank you, thank you!" in Chinese.

Later, the Mayor of Nanking made courtesy calls on the Central Defense Headquarters, Osaka Prefectural Office and other leading Government offices in Osaka.

Literature Meeting Set

The 33rd meeting of the Azabu English Literature Society will be held in the Toriizuka Church on September 19, at 7 p.m. The main lecturer of the evening will be Professor Masaki Nakayama of the Meiji Gakuin who will speak on the Divina Commedia by Dante. A student orator and Captain Kyosuke Midzuno will also take part in the program,

Tokyo Imperial University for First Time To Be Honored With Presence of Premier

For the first time in its history, the Tokyo Imperial University will be honored with the formal presence of the Premier at the Commencement exercises scheduled to be observed on September 25, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi this morning. This year the total of graduates is 1,100.

According to the paper, Premier General Hideki Tojo complied with the request of the school authorities to attend the commencement exercises, and he will deliver an address to the graduating students.

The Premier's speech for the encouragement of the graduating class is expected to be made following the awarding of diplomas and the address to be made by Dr. Yuzuru Hiraga, President of the University.

In this connection, the University authorities told the Yomiuri-Hochi that not only the graduating class, but the whole student body and faculty members are greatly moved by the action of Premier Tojo, who complied with the request of the university despite the pressure of State business.

FULL PROGRAM SET FOR MANCHOU FETE

Celebrations to Mark 10th Anniversary Will Begin September 11

Domei

HSINKING, September 7.—Starting from the 11th, Manchoukuo will have a full week of colorful events to celebrate its 10th anniversary. Among the holidays to be observed are the commemoration of the recognition of Manchoukuo and the Manchurian Incident.

Events highlighting the week are as follows:

11th: Deification of those who died in behalf of Manchoukuo.
12th: Worshipping of the spirits of the dead.
East Asia Inter-City Athletic Meet.
13th: Harvest Festival.
East Asia Inter-City Athletic Meet.
13th: Official Ritual marking the 10th anniversary.
Hsinking Shrine festival.
Ceremonies for the commendation of those who rendered meritorious services in behalf of Manchoukuo.
16th: 10th anniversary felicitation meetings.
17th: East Asia Red Cross Meeting.
18th: Autumn Annual Festival of the Dead.
19th: Great Autumn Festival for those who died for Manchoukuo.
National celebration.
20th: Observance of Aviation Day.

GOVERNMENT TO TAKE OVER GREAT EAST ASIA MUSEUM

The Government will take sole charge of affairs concerning the establishment of the projected Greater East Asia Museum in view of the importance of the project, according to an announcement made by the Board of Information on Monday, according to Domei.

The fundamental policy for the creation of the museum was explained by Genki Abe, assistant director of the Planning Board to the various vice-ministers when they met in a regular conference.

Following the explanation, the vice-ministers decided that the entire matter should be left in the hands of the Government.

BIG-SCALE PLAN SET FOR AFFORESTATION

To Be Carried Out by Schools, Associations—Is 10-Year Project

A nation-wide afforestation movement will shortly be launched by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Education Ministry, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, the Home Ministry and the Central Forestry Cooperative Council, reports the Asahi.

Under the tentative plans, the movement will be carried out by national school pupils, students of youth schools, and other educational institutions of higher grade inclusive of middle schools and the members of youth associations and women's associations.

The afforestation will commence at the beginning of next year. The Ministries and organizations concerned are planning to afforest about 100,000 acres in a year and continue the enterprise for 10 years. They are expecting that new school buildings will be constructed after 10 years with the lumber to be obtained from the afforested mountain areas.

The planting of trees will be conducted not only in State and Government forests but also in private ones. Young trees to be planted will be cultivated by the said organizations which will actually carry out the projected afforestation. In case of difficulty, the Forestry Bureau of the Imperial Household, the Forestry Bureaus of the Ministry of Agiculture and Forestry and the forestry guilds of Prefectures, cities, towns and villages will supply the organizations with young plants free of charge or at low prices. Moreover, the Government and the Prefectural Governments will subsidize the organizations.

SHIFT FOR RAFFLES STATUE

New Site Selected in Front of Museum in Shonan

Domei

SHONAN CITY, September 7.—The bronze statue of Sir Stamford Raffles, the pioneer builder of Singapore, will be removed from its present site to the front of Raffles' Museum.

The statue which was erected in 1887 in front of the monument to unknown soldiers in Seaside Street, was shifted on the occasion of his centenary in 1919 to the Empress Plaza before the Victoria Theater which is now used as the Municipal Public Hall.

SOVIET FORCES HURLED BACK WITH LARGE LOSSES AS AXIS HOLDS N. STALINGRAD LINES

Italy Declares War On Brazil Government Effective August 22

Domei

ROME, September 7.—Italy's formal declaration of war against Brazil was published in the Official Gazette today. The declaration stated that the Italian Government officially has recognized Brazil as an enemy country effective August 22.

URGES MORE EFFORT IN THRIFT CAMPAIGN

Finance Minister Kaya Tells People to Strive Further To Win War

WARNS AGAINST RELAXING

Public Must Not Let Brilliant Victories Get Into Their Heads

In a nation-wide broadcast yesterday evening, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya praised the people's efforts in accumulating savings, but emphasized that the public should strive still further to achieve the goal of the savings campaign in order to prosecute the current war to a successful termination, Domei reported.

The increase in national savings during the two months beginning April 1, the Finance Minister said, reached a stupendous amount of ¥6,570,000,000. This adds up to a total since the outbreak of the China Affair to ¥56,000,000,000.

Minister Kaya declared that this is an open indication that the people's morale after that memorable December 8, 1941 has been boosted considerably, at the same time proving beyond the slightest doubt that the national economic power has likewise been rapidly replenished.

Increase Not Satisfactory

Continuing, however, the Finance Minister stated that the rate of increase during the past few months has not been satisfactory, particularly since the month of July. One of the reasons for the decline, he said, is the fact that the people are relaxing because of the brilliant war achievements of the Imperial Forces.

This tendency must be removed quickly, for should it continue, he stated that not only will the attainment of the savings goal be extremely difficult, but it will also have a detrimental effect in the prosecution of war.

The men at the front, the Finance Minister pointed out, are undergoing untold hardships, and yet they are enthusiastically increasing their savings. In response to such enthusiasm shown by members of the Imperial Forces, he declared the people at the home front, men, women, old and young, should strive with renewed vigor toward attaining the savings goal.

'Bullet' Stamps on Sale

The fourth issue of the 'bullet' stamp, ¥2 apiece, numbering 7,000,000 will be available for the public at all post offices throughout Japan during the week beginning September 8, Domei reports.

As previously, the first premium will be ¥1,000, the second ¥100, the third ¥5, and the fourth ¥2.

The lot-drawing will be held September 21.

False Air-Raid Alarm Causes New Yorkers To Scurry for Cover

Domei

LISBON, September 7.—Sirens screeched and Gothamites scurried for cover as New York and its suburbs yesterday had an airraid alarm according to reports received here. The alarm was given on receipt of reports that an unidentified plane had appeared over the eastern coast of New York State. The all-clear signal was given shortly as the plane was found to be an American craft.

Germans Advance to Positions on Height Overlooking Fortress

TANK BATTLES RAGE

Reds' Resistance Stubborn As Inner Defenses Pounded

Domei

BERLIN, September 7.—While fighting in the outskirts of Stalingrad became more intense as the Wehrmacht continued to inch further toward the center of the city, Soviet forces were thrown back with terrific losses as they attempted to break through German lines north of Stalingrad, the German High Command announced today.

The communique went on to reveal that the German forces have advanced to important positions on heights overlooking Stalingrad after defeating Red defenders in a pitched battle.

Special mention was made in the communique of terrific tank battles to the north and northwest of Stalingrad in which German ground forces destroyed 192 Soviet tanks.

Axis Pounding Stalingrad

Domei

LISBON, September 7.—With German forces relentlessly pounding the inner defenses of Stalingrad and Soviet defenders bitterly contesting every inch of the way, severe fighting has developed within the strong Red citadel on the Volga, according to reports reaching here today.

One million German troops, reports here said, have been thrown into the fighting to the northwest and southwest of Stalingrad. These troops, it was added, are being supported by 1,500 German planes.

Tanks Pierce Soviet Line

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, September 7.— German forces are still attacking Stalingrad with absolute superiority, and large German forces composed of seven tank brigades have succeeded in breaking through the Soviet defense line in the north of Stalingrad. Heavy shells are being rained on the central section of the city. German bomber units have also made direct hits on the 18 Soviet anti-aircraft positions and have completely demolished them. Also railway lines in and around the city have been constantly bombed.

The German High Command announced today that in the Stalingrad front, the German-Rumanian forces succeeded in making further advance yesterday, and have repulsed the Soviet forces that attempted to counter-attack from the northern direction, inflicting heavy losses. In this battle 108 Soviet tanks were destroyed.

Flame Throwers Active

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, September 7.—German vanguards that have finally broken into a corner of the city of Stalingrad this afternoon are destroying the Soviet fortress piece by piece. In this attack, tank corps are being sent ahead using flame throwers.

In an attempt to check the advance of the invading German forces, the Soviet troops are sending fresh units and a large number of armored cars. Fierce street fighting is taking place everywhere in the besieged city. Stalingrad is now enveloped in flame and smoke caused by the intense German bombing.

Information given out by the Soviets today said that the Germans succeeded in driving a wedge deep into the last Soviet position in the southwest of the city yesterday.

The German air forces bombed, the whole day yesterday, Soviet defense positions and airfields on the eastern shore of the Volga River, to close up the road to prevent the Soviet forces from retreating.

Plan Final Offensive

Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, September 7.—Soviet military authorities said today that the Germans were preparing to start a final great offensive operation against Stalingrad, according to a Reuters report from Moscow.

German forces in the Stalingrad

(Continued on Page 2)

FARM COMMUNITIES WILL BE AIDED SOON

Three Special Committees Planned to Study Agrarian Problems

In line with its policy to economically aid agrarian communities, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry will organize three special committees to consider various phases of the agrarian question including the revision of agricultural insurance and amalgamation of agrarian societies, reports Domei.

The Special Committee for Giving Firm Economic Footing to Agrarian Villages, the Special Committee for the Revision of Agrarian Insurance System and the Special Committee Concerning the Control of Agricultural Organizations are the aforementioned three committees which are expected to function beginning on September 12.

The committees are expected to accomplish much toward providing materials for the formulation of bills for the next session of the Diet.

10-Year Plan Set

Ten years hence, rural communities of this country will assume the form of "standard" farm villages intended to increase agrarian products and as a source of manpower according to an epoch-making plan drafted by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry for the readjustment of the agricultural industry, reports the Asahi this morning.

Accordingly, the Government has decided to effect the readjustment of the Japanese agricultural industries from the standpoint of land planning and has mapped out a 10-year plan.

In line with this plan, the farm villages designated by the Government will be fostered so that they may become ideal farm villages, thus to act as the backbone of the nation ten years hence.

In realizing the 10-year scheme for the building of ideal farm villages, the following measures will be adapted:

1. Efforts will be exerted for the rationalization of farm-rent rates and for the creation and maintenance of independent farmers.
2. The exchange of arable land for the establishment of well-managed farms as the backbone of the rural community designated by the Government.
3. The strengthening of the mutual aid spirit and joint management in the government-designated rural districts.
4. With regard to the production of staple agrarian products, joint responsibility will be taken by the community designated.
5. The enhancement of agricultural technique and the improvement of farming methods.
6. In addition to increased production in the agrarian districts designated, efforts will be made to supply manpower to other industries.
7. The thoroughgoing rationalization of rural life and the expansion of medical facilities for the physical improvement of the agrarian population so that the districts may serve as the bases for increasing the population of the State.

SOCIETY FOR BENEFIT OF FACTORIES FORMED

Purpose Is to Stamp Out Tuberculosis and Prevent Accidents

With the dual object of stamping out tuberculosis and preventing accidents in factories in Tokyo, a society was inaugurated by medical men working with officials of factories through the good offices of the Metropolitan Police Board, reports the Kokumin yesterday.

The presidency of the society was assumed by Fumio Nagaoka, chief of the Health Department of the Metropolitan Police Board. Dr. Kinichi Asano of the Nakajima Aircraft Manufacturing Company, and another official of the Board were appointed vice-presidents.

According to the journal, the society will begin its activities with the opening of research and lecture meetings for its members composed of physicians working in the factories under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Police Board.

REACHES AFRICAN PORT

Kamakura Maru in Lourenco Marques With Evacuees

Domei

LOURENCO MARQUES, September 6.—The second Japanese-British exchange ship, Kamakura Maru, carrying 900 anti-Axis nationals from countries in East Asia, arrived here today.

Meanwhile, the Egyptian liner, El Nil, was still at anchor just outside the port. The ship was scheduled to leave last night, bearing the anti-Axis evacuees, including Sir Robert Craigie, former British Ambassador to Japan, who were brought here by the Tatuta Maru.

Press Comments

Tuesday, September 8

ASAHI—Giant Stride Toward Control of Black Sea; Toward Establishment of Greater East Asia Museum

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Company Directors Take the Field

Giant Stride Toward Control Of Black Sea

ASAHI—The entire area in the lower reaches of the Kuban River in the western part of the northern Caucasus, one of the key points on the Soviet front, has been brought under the control of the Germans as a result of the fall of Novorossisk, the last stronghold of the Soviets in that area. Moreover, when it is considered that Novorossisk was the last efficient naval station left to the Soviets after their loss of Odessa, Sebastopol and other ports, it will be seen that its loss means a Black Sea fleet without any strong base and a leaping stride toward German control of the Azov Sea and the Black Sea. This will make the Caucasus campaign still easier for the Germans.

The Black Sea fleet which has managed to escape from Novorossisk would have no course but to take refuge at Batum, the base of the Soviets near the Turkish border at the northeastern corner of the Black Sea, or to pass out to the Mediterranean via the Dardanelles or Bosporus Strait, the permission for which Britain has been demanding of the Turkish Government. Batum as a naval station is so small that it will probably have difficulty in accommodating the entire Black Sea fleet, while the passage of the straits to the Mediterranean is contested by the Turkish Government which is anxious to maintain its strict neutrality. The Black Sea fleet, therefore, is liable to be all up in the air without any safe anchorage. At any rate, a marked decrease in its fighting power would be inevitable.

Thus the Germans on one hand are pressing toward the Caspian Sea in the wake of their complete control of the western area of the northern Caucasus and on the other are on the verge of taking Stalingrad. Domination of the entire northern Caucasus, the goal of the German campaign, should be regarded as quite near at hand.

Toward Establishment of Greater East Asia Museum

ASAHI—In view of the rising tide of public opinion in favor of a large-scale general museum for Greater East Asia to mark the construction work being achieved within the Sphere, the Government yesterday announced that it was deliberating on a concrete plan for establishing such a museum.

Since Asia is the cradle of human civilization, the Japanese people who have assumed the task of guiding all other Asiatic peoples must be well acquainted with the conditions of the whole of Asia. Under the exigencies of the War of Greater East Asia the necessity for this has been felt more keenly than ever. The establishment of such a museum, moreover, would be quite important from the standpoint of fully preserving and respecting the civilization of the various countries of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and of keeping track of the cultural exchange which has taken place between Japan and other countries of the sphere since ancient times. At a time when it is reported that the Shonan Museum of Natural History, the liberary attached to it and the Shonan Botanical Gardens have been readjusted, the authorities have shown unusual perspicacity in formulating a plan for the establishment of a great museum to cover the entire field of Greater East Asia.

According to the plan as announced, the museum is to be built on a 30-50 year project, rivalling the British Museum in long-time construction. Meanwhile, a provisional plan is to be carried out to suit the conditions at home, the first three years being devoted to the gathering of material. A 50-year project is an unusually long-range affair to be started in wartime but the crucial point is the exact manner in which this grand scheme is to be achieved.

First of all the site and the buildings to house the vast museum would have to be considered. It should be asked what part of our country would be most suitable with due reference to land planning, air defense and fire. How are the exhibit materials to be preserved in the humid atmosphere peculiar to Japan?

Also, since it is to be a general museum covering the whole of Greater East Asia, the exhibits should not be confined to products of southern civilizations but should also include those of the north. Thus we ought not to be satisfied merely with those articles which have been collected from the various areas incorporated in the course of the War of Greater East Asia.

Lastly, we should like to point out that we must guard against collecting anything that is rare regardless of the wishes of the peoples of the regions concerned. The British Museum may, in a way, be considered an accumulation of treasure emassed by an imperialistic Britain in the course of her robberies. We Asiatics, who could not repress our acute indignation over the fact that the pithecanthrope excavated in Java, the most precious find known to anthropology, and the sinanthrope, found in North China, had been taken away to far foreign soil by the monopolistic Americans and Europeans, should work together to preserve each other's culture and products of civilization by appropriate exchange.

Company Directors Take the Field

YOMIURI-HOCHI—No time in our history has it been more urgent for factory efficiency to be sharply raised for the sake of productivity expansion. The basic factor for improved factory efficiency is increased labor efficiency but at the same time labor efficiency cannot be developed to the full if management, office staff and factory workers do not become as one in close coordination.

Surveying the past efforts for increased efficiency, we find that although considerable resourcefulness and zeal are apparent in promoting a productivity increase week, competitive training for industrial skill and health and welfare of workers, no adequate facilities have yet been provided in regard to the latter. There are still many merely capitalist directors and absentee directors, while even the executive directors and office staff members are remote from the places of work. They not only do not understand well the actual conditions of work but are devoid of any experience as to the true atmosphere of industrial activity.

This situation, by exerting undesirable influence on the sentiment of workers, will not only hamper efforts to increase efficiency but prevent real heightening of the spirit of unity between capital and labor and service to the State through industry.

In view of such conditions, the Government has taken a most timely step in instituting a system for inducing company directors to take the field in person and to give training in actual work to newly-employed office staff members through close contact with the various control associations and the associations for service to the State through industry. This movement, to start with, is bound to promote the spirit of harmony, team work and mutual aid among industrial executives but it is essential that it should also be made to yield a valuable lesson and data for consolidating the labor system, improving labor management, improving accounting and industrial technique and increasing management efficiency.

WARTIME LIFE BUREAU OPENS FOR BUSINESS

New Office Made as Result of Change in City's Organization

The Wartime Life Bureau of the Tokyo City Office, which has come into existence as the result of a change made in the municipal organization, opened for business Friday at Otemachi, Kojimachi Ward, the Yomiuri-Hochi reported yesterday, according to Domei.

The newly established bureau is a conglomeration of the Citizen Bureau, the Mobilization Bureau and the Economic Bureau which have been closely related to the citizens' daily life. More than 400 officials are active in the new bureau.

The sections of street association general affairs, mobilization, savings encouragement, commerce and industry and agriculture and fishery are under the direct control of the bureau.

ABOUT 300,000 CITY GIRLS TO HELP IN FARM HARVEST

Dai-Nippon Youth Organ Members to Begin in Late September

Approximately 300,000 female members of the Dai-Nippon Youth Association living in urban districts will shortly be dispatched to rural areas throughout this country to help the farmers during the harvesting season, says the Kokumin. The girls will help the farmers from late September.

Representatives of the female members of the said organization, who will participate in the movement have been invited to the Nippon Seinenkan in Tokyo from respective prefectures in the country for training which they are now taking in nursing, cooking and other works.

It is recalled in this connection that 200,000 female members of the Youth Association visited the agrarian districts last June and lent helpful hands to the farmers during the busy rice-planting season.

FALL PRO BASEBALL TO START SATURDAY

To Open Same Time at Korakuen and Koshien Near Osaka

The fall pennant race of the Nippon Professional Baseball League will get under way Saturday, September 12, simultaneously at the Korakuen stadium in Tokyo and the Koshien stadium, near Osaka, according to the schedule announced by the League.

The Tokyo Kyojins, summer champions, will make its opening stand at the Korakuen stadium, clashing with the Kurowashi club, while Nagoya will meet Asahi in the second tilt of the opening day. The Koshien opening will have Hanshin versus Nankai and Hankyu versus Taiyo.

As in the past season, two tilts will be played on each scheduled day, with the first starting at 1 p.m. Besides the above mentioned stadiums, games will be held at the Nishinomiya grounds, near Osaka and at the Yokohama ball park.

The Schedule for September follows:

KORAKUEN STADIUM

September 12—Kyojin vs Kurowashi and Nagoya vs Asahi.
" 13—Nagoya vs Kurowashi and Kyojin vs Asahi.
" 14—Asahi vs Kurowashi and Kyojin vs Nagoya.
" 15—Kurowashi vs Kyojin and Asahi vs Nagoya.
" 19—Kurowashi vs Asahi and Nankai vs Taiyo.
" 21—Taiyo vs Kurowashi and Asahi vs Nankai.
" 24—Nankai vs Nagoya and Kyojin vs Taiyo.
" 26—Kyojin vs Nagoya and Taiyo vs Nankai.
" 27—Nagoya vs Nankai and Taiyo vs Kyojin.
" 28—Kyojin vs Nankai and Taiyo vs Nagoya.

KOSHIEN STADIUM

September 12—Hanshin vs Nankai and Hankyu vs Taiyo.
" 13—Taiyo vs Nankai and Hankyu vs Hanshin.
" 14—Hankyu vs Nankai and Taiyo vs Hanshin.
" 15—Nankai vs Hanshin and Taiyo vs Hankyu.
" 19—Nagoya vs Kyojin and Hanshin vs Hankyu.
" 20—Hankyu vs Nagoya and Kyojin vs Hanshin.
" 21—Hanshin vs Nagoya and Kyojin vs Hankyu.
" 24—Hanshin vs Kurowashi and Hankyu vs Asahi.
" 26—Hankyu vs Kurowashi and Hanshin vs Asahi.
" 27—Kurowashi vs Hanshin and Asahi vs Hankyu.
" 28—Kurowashi vs Hankyu and Asahi vs Hanshin.

YOKOHAMA STADIUM

September 20—Nankai vs Kurowashi and Taiyo vs Asahi.

Young Horiguchi vs Soda

Motoharu Horiguchi, rising young pugilist and the younger brother of "Piston" Horiguchi, will meet "Kid" Soda, pride of the Kokumin Club in the 10-round main event of a boxing card to be held Wednesday night at the Hibiya Public Hall.

Two eight-rounders, a six-round scrap and two preliminaries of four-rounds each will complete the smoker which gets under way at 6 p.m.

Since turning pro last year, young Horiguchi has dominated the bantam field, showing the some flash which led brother "Piston" to the top of the professional field.

In meeting "Kid" Soda, Horiguchi will face his first real big test. The "Kid," a ring-wise veteran, has met all comers and has scored a win over "Piston" Horiguchi in his long record. The fight promises to be one of the best in recent months.

The eight-round bouts will have Akiyama against Nakajima and Kushihashi tackling Ohba.

HONORS TO BE AWARDED NOTED WELFARE WORKER

Hidetoyo Wada to Be Commended for Heroic Fight On Leprosy

Hidetoyo Wada, former proprietor and director of "Ihaiin," a famous private lepers' home at Meguro, Tokyo, which was merged into "Kaiseiin" Leprosery last Saturday will be officially commenced Tuesday by Superintendent-General Tokitsugu Yoshinaga of the Metropolitan Police Board, for his meritorious services rendered for the relief of lepers during the past 50 years reports the Yomiuri-Hochi on Monday, says Domei.

The welfare worker is the father of the famous painter, Eisako Wada, as well as Vice-Admiral Hideo Wada and Professor Kinae Wada of Tokyo Higher Technical School.

Kagijiro Fujiwara, Madam Kine Ohtsuka, Madam Tsune Shioya and Katsumi Goto who worked under Mr. Wada at his lepers' home will also be awarded with honors at the same time, it was added.

Soviets Repulsed In Stalingrad Area

(Continued From Page 1)

front are now preparing for a final great offensive operation against Stalingrad, and for this attack, the Germans have concentrated more than 1,500 planes, including numerous dive-bombers, the report said.

108 Soviet Tanks Smashed

Domei

BERLIN, September 7.—German forces in the northern areas of Stalingrad have repulsed the 11th Soviet counter-attack and destroyed 108 enemy tanks, the High Command announced today.

Making Strong Resistance

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

KUIBISHEV, September 7.—According to information reaching here this afternoon, the battle in the area southwest of Stalingrad between the invading Germans and the defending Russians is being fought most gruesomely. The Germans are attacking Soviet positions with about 100 tanks and two to three divisions of infantry, but Soviet defense forces are resisting with unrelenting stubbornness.

A report to the Red Star from a firing line said that on September 4, the Germans attempted to drive a wedge into the Soviet defense position at a certain place and succeeded in occupying a small railway station. Several points in this sector have been repeatedly taken by the Germans and again recovered by Soviet troops.

Predicts Fall Imminent

Domei

LISBON, September 6.—With the Luftwaffe having complete mastery of the air over Stalingrad and with the Nazi columns putting tremendous pressure on the outnumbered Red defenders, the fall of the strategic Volga city is a matter of time, according to the report of a correspondent of the Australian Broadcasting Corporation.

The correspondent said that in view of the intensity of the German attacks, continuously repeated with ever-increasing vigor, the resistance of the Soviet forces during the past 24 hours is almost incredible. He added that the Soviet units are vigorously contesting every inch of ground.

He revealed that the Germans have thrown countless numbers of tanks at the Red positions, while heavy artillery and dive-bombers are pouring tons of deadly explosives and steel into the very heart of the doomed city.

Extends Battle Grounds

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 6.—Nazi forces are carrying out fierce attacks on the Soviet forces in the sector between Stalingrad and Krasnoarmeiskoe, approximately 40 kilometers south of Stalingrad, according to information from Moscow.

The reports further state that the Germans have seized important positions along the railway running from Stalingrad to the Caucasus region.

Other Reich units operating along the Don-Volga canal are repeatedly launching heavy onslaughts against weak Soviet points and are approaching Stalingrad from the southwest.

It was revealed that German tank units which have successfully crossed the Volga have now encircled the Soviet forces with a steel line of tanks stretching far out from Dubovka, about 50 kilometers north of Stalingrad.

Luftwaffe Bombs Dover

Domei

BERLIN, September 7.—German light bombers yesterday scored direct hits on military establishments and harbor equipment at Dover and other points along the southeastern coast of England, according to a report by the German News Agency.

Controls Lower Kuban River

Domei

BERLIN, September 6.—According to a communique issued by the German High Command, the contact effected yesterday between the German forces advancing southward on Taman Peninsula and the Rumanian forces advancing northward, brought the entire lower reaches of the Kuban River under the control of the Axis.

The communique added that all Soviet counter-attacks to regain lost positions have been frustrated, with only slight losses sustained by the German-Rumanian troops.

Fighting off Portugal

Domei

VICHY, September 6.—A fierce aerial and naval battle is now in progress between the German air and submarine units and British air and naval forces at a point several miles off Cape Sines in Portugal, Havas reported from Lisbon today.

The roar of guns and bursting bombs can be heard from the Portuguese coast.

LOAN BY ARGENTINA EXTENDED TO SPAIN

Interchange of Foodstuffs Also Listed in Trade Pact Between Two Countries

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 6.—Details of the Spanish-Argentine trade agreement signed by the representatives of the two contracting countries yesterday are roughly as follows:

1. The Argentine Government will extend to Spain a $40,500,000 loan, including a $13,000,000 loan which had been agreed to previously between the two countries.
2. Spain will purchase from Argentina 1,000,000 tons of wheat and 3,500 tons of tobacco, as well as meat and other daily necessities.
3. Spain will build two 9,000-ton merchant ships for Argentina, one destroyer and several oil-tankers.
4. Argentina will purchase from Spain 30,000 tons of iron, besides cork, olive oil, mercury, dried fruits, dried fish, etc.

It was also reported that the Argentine and Spanish representatives have agreed to establish a free trade zone along the Mediterranean coast of Spain to serve as the outlet for products of Spain and other European countries to Argentina after the termination of the present war.

Neutrality Stand Stressed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 6.—President Ramon S. Castillo emphatically declared today that the Government of Argentina will maintain its policy of neutrality, when a document of 1,000,000 signatures of people in Argentina was submitted to him by the "association advocating a plebiscite for peace."

Refuting the criticism that the Argentina Government is pursuing a policy of isolation, President Castillo said that this is a great mistake and that the maintenance of the neutral policy means that Argentina will continue to associate with all nations in the world.

Commenting on another criticism that the neutral policy of Argentina is affecting the economic independence of the country, he stated that Argentina has attained its political independence by maintaining neutral policy and that the economic independence is the task imposed upon the youth to be accomplished.

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All-Indian Moslems Animated by Fight

(Continued From Page 1)

to check the fast spreading anti-British Indian independence movement are forcing collective fines of an extreme nature upon Indian communities.

According to the Reuter's reports, the Indian community of Palamati in Poona was subjected to a collective fine of 3,650 pounds sterling. Furthermore, a collective fine of 4,000 pounds sterling was imposed on several other communities in different parts of India, the reports revealed.

Mahasaba Chief Sees Jinnah

Nichi Nichi

SAIGON, September 7.—President Mukelgy of the Hindu Mahasaba party arriving at Amlitzar saw President Mohammed Ali Jinnah and other leaders of the All-India Muslim League, the news broadcast from New Delhi revealed today.

The leader of the Mahasaba party is said to have discussed with the Muslim leaders on the possibility of establishing a new federated Indian Government under which minor races can enjoy their full protection.

Another leader of the Hindu Mahasaba party the same same news disclosed, met the press at Bombay in the meantime. He is reported to have said:

"As long as the Muslim League persists with its idea of 'Pakistan,' no good unity will be effected between the Hindus and Muslims. When India has many other minority races than Hindus, there is no reason why Muslims will be the only party to be given the Pakistan."

Ohashi Reports Resignation

Chuichi Ohashi, former supreme adviser to the Autonomous Government of Mongolia, called on Naoki Hoshino, Chief Cabinet Secretary, at Premier General Hideki Tojo's official residence at 4 p.m. yesterday to report his resignation from the post, reports Domei.

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P.I. CIVIL ENGINEERS NAMED

Vargas Picks Inspectors for 44 Provinces for Repairs

Domei

MANILA, September 7.—Jorge Vargas, Chairman of the Executive Commission in the Philippines, with the approval of the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines, appointed civil engineering inspectors for 44 provinces throughout the Philippines, on September 5, it was revealed today.

The civil engineering inspectors, in cooperation with the governors of the respective provinces, will supervise public works activities including the repairing of bridges and roads destroyed in the course of the war.

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CITATIONS ISSUED TO UNITS FOR HEROISM IN HONGKONG CAMPAIGN. STREET FIGHTING IN STALINGRAD AS NAZIS SURROUND THE CITY; SOVIETS LOSE NOVOROSSISK, LAST REMAINING PORT ON BLACK SEA

BRAVED ENEMY FIRE

His Majesty Hears of Gallant Deeds of Two Units

SWAM ACROSS WATERS

Nishiyama Outfit and Iwai Engineering Corps Precipitated Collapse of Foe's Line

For meritorious service in the Hongkong Campaign, Lieutenant-General Takashi Sakai, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Hongkong Area, granted a citation to the Nishiyama Unit and the Iwai Engineering Corps, and another to Lieutenant Zempei Masushima, officer patrol, and three other members of the Tanaka Unit, the War Ministry revealed in a communique issued at 4 p.m. Monday.

This fact also has been brought to the attention of His Majesty the Emperor, the communique added.

The War Ministry communique follows:

"Lieutenant-General Takashi Sakai, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Hongkong Area, has issued a citation to Officer Patrol Masushima and another to the Nishiyama Unit and the Iwai Engineering Sub-Company. This fact has been brought to the attention of His Majesty the Emperor."

Aided Forces to Land

Lieutenant Zempei Masushima, officer patrol of the Tanaka Unit, along with three subordinates, First-Class Privates Shichinosuke Tsutsui, Kanichi Hara and Yoshitaka Soda, performed satisfactorily their duties of patrolling the landing point of the Japanese Forces attacking Hongkong. Daring yet prudent, the patrol quad fully performed its duty with a strong sense of responsibility. This gave the left wing of the Forces attacking Hongkong a conviction of success in landing, and accelerated the fall of Hongkong.

The Nishiyama Unit and the Iwai Engineering Sub-Company quickly sprang into daring action and sealed the enemy's counter-measures, thereby precipitating the collapse of the enemy's defense line and contributing materially toward the reduction of the Hongkong fortress.

The citation issued to Officer Patrol Lieutenant Masushima and three other members of the Tanaka Unit follows:

"Lieutenant Zempei Masushima, First-Class Privates Shichinosuke Tsutsui, Kanichi Hara and Yoshitaka Soda of the Tanaka Unit.

"The above, on December 17, 1941, at the time of the Hongkong Campaign on orders from the left wing commander of the Sano Unit, undertook a patrol, as officer patrol, of the landing point in Buffalo Bay. After deliberate preparations, they left the vicinity of Yaotunwan in a barge at 10:30 p.m. Spotted presently by enemy searchlights, they jumped into the water and swam across to the enemy's embankment, the while towing the barge in cooperation with one another.

"They immediately stole into the Taikoo Dockyard compound and minutely surveyed the enemy's equipment on the embankment, especially the location of pill-boxes, the condition of the wharf, the barbed-wire entanglements on the wharf, the presence or absence of mines, etc., thus definitely ascertaining the enemy's defense equipment on the embankment.

Braved Enemy Fire

"Again, at 1:30 a.m. the following day, December 18, 1941, they crossed the bay, daring enemy searchlights and gunfire. On their return, they submitted a detailed report, which gave the left wing a conviction of success in the landing operations and also contributed toward guiding the Sano Unit's operations.

"All this is due to the fact that the patrol squad, from the leader down, with a strong sense of duty and by daring as well fully performed its assignment. This act is

(Continued on Page 2)

The Nishiyama Unit

An account of the operations of the Nishiyama Unit, including the Iwai engineering sub-company, follows:

The spirits of our forces rose as they received orders on December 8 for the advance to reduce Hongkong.

We quickly blasted our way across the Anglo-China border.

As early as the night of the same day, our first line units managed to get to the line to the east and west of Tamaoshan, an important point in the main line for the defense of Hongkong.

It had been tentatively arranged that the attack against the main defenses of Kowloon Peninsula would start on December 14.

Yuankow Summit Reached

The Nishiyama Unit reached the summit of Yuankow at 5 p.m. on December 9. An hour later, while the rain was pouring, the unit gathered at a low point four kilometers south of Tsaoshan.

Meanwhile, the Wakabayashi company was sent to reconnoiter the movements of the enemy in the neighborhood of the southern bank of the water reservoir at the entrance to the walled city.

The commander of the Nishiyama Unit judged that the enemy was not very strong in the direction of the place which had just been reconnoitered. Therefore he laid before his superior officer his views on what now should be done by his unit, and the plans were approved.

Attack Against Height 255

He determined to carry out a night attack against Height 255, a type of attack traditional to the Imperial Army.

Placing himself at the head of the main body of his unit, the commander advanced to the neighborhood of the tip of the northern bank of the reservoir. This was at 9:30 p.m.

At 10 p.m., the Hayashi company moved to the reservoir bank in preparation for an attack on height 255.

When the enemy became aware of the advance of our army he began directing a violent fire against our troops.

The Hayashi company charged against the enemy, disregarding the severe enemy fire.

When the commander of the unit saw that the Hayashi company had passed the reservoir bank safely, he sent the Iwai engineering sub-company to secure possession of the bank, which it did as ordered.

The commander now waited for the Hayashi company to extend its operations.

There was no information to help him form an idea of exactly what the Hayashi company was doing.

So, at 10:30 p.m. he forged ahead with the Wakabayashi company, heading for the reservoir bank. It was his intention to direct the operations of his unit from the base of Height 255.

By the time he got to the reservoir bank, the enemy rifle and artillery fire had become intense.

When he saw that it would be almost impossible for the main force of his unit to pass the bank under these conditions, he decided to make the attempt by himself, accompanied only by his aides.

He and his aides courageously dashed into the line of enemy fire, and presently attained their goal, the base of Height 255. Spurred by the heroic conduct of the unit commander, the Wakabayashi company rose to the occasion and commenced its advance to the base of the Height.

In the meantime, the Hayashi company had been fighting heroically to take possession of the Height.

Height 255 Taken

The reduction of the height by this company came at 11:40 p.m.

Further operations by this company were hindered by a violent screen of fire sent by the enemy from a salient in the shape of a triangle southwest of the height, and for a time the company had to give up hope of extending its operations.

At this, the unit commander ordered the Wakabayashi company to advance in front of the Hayashi company and ordered it to try to cap-

(Continued on Page 2)

The Masushima Unit

The work of a patrol unit led by Lieutenant Zempei Masushima is graphically described in the account which follows:

The work of preparing for an attack against Hongkong Island had gone on without a hitch. December 17, 1941 came, to find our forces ready to carry out their onslaught on the citadel. The landing on Hongkong Island was to be carried out by our forces in one day and night.

There was a gradual decline in the power of the enemy forces on the island, protected by strong-fortresses, due to the repeated attacks on them by our air forces and artillery which had kept up a fierce bombardment for days on end.

But it was that the enemy forces defending the fortresses of Hongkong Island had yet to lose their fighting spirit altogether.

On December 17, for the second time in five days, the enemy entrenched on Hongkong Island was advised to surrender, but refused to accept.

On the night of the same day a patrol unit from the right wing units went out to reconnoitre the enemy at the place where the landing was to be made and to scout the lay of the land in that sector.

Patrol Starts for Island

Lieutenant Zempei Masushima, who was chosen to lead a patrol unit, picked three first privates who were good swimmers. They were Shichinosuke Tsutsui, Kanichi Hara, and Yoshitaka Soda.

Accompanied by a Chinese boatman, the group started for Yaotunwan at 9:30 p.m. All of the group were in plain-clothes and Lieutenant Masushima was armed with a revolver. The men under him each carried two hand-grenades concealed under their civilian clothes.

Through an interpreter the Chinese boatsman had been made to understand that the boat was to be brought to a stop when the boatsman felt a tug at his feet. The boat was to be steered to right when his right foot was jerked back, was to be steered to left when his left foot was pulled back and it was to go ahead when Lieutenant Masushima stamped his feet.

Spotted by Enemy

While on the water, the group was spotted by the enemy who turned a searchlight upon the men.

All this had been anticipated by the men. All of them jumped into the water except one who remained in the boat. The men in the water, each keeping in touch with their comrade in the boat by means of a cord about 20 meters long, swam with the boat and got to island at about 11:30 p.m.

Putting together the reports gathered during the previous few days, the men concluded that their first goal should be the Taikoo shipyard.

They succeeded in getting inside of the dock. They marched to the pill-box, reconnoitering the movements of the enemy as they went.

They made an attempt to make a landing at a certain point. But they abandoned it when they saw that the quay was too high to climb.

Presently they discovered a pier in the neighborhood of another point, and clambered up. They were now ashore.

Leaving two of the men under him to keep a watch over the boat, Lieutenant Masushima went to reconnoitre, crawling through a space between the wire entanglements and the quay.

He succeeded in entering the pill-box. But there was no sign of the enemy there.

Passing the wire entanglements where they were damaged, he got to the neighborhood of a road leading to the highway along the coast. There he discovered three enemy troops.

He retraced his course. He got back into the boat and steered to the beach of another point. There he explored the obstacles in the water and wire entanglements.

He also crawled on to the quay and from there he scouted the enemy's

(Continued on Page 2)

9TH IMPERIAL RESCRIPT OBSERVANCE DAY

Imperial Rescript

We, by grace of heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne of a line unbroken for ages eternal, enjoin upon ye, Our loyal and brave subjects:

We hereby declare war on the United States of America and the British Empire. The men and officers of Our Army and Navy shall do their utmost in prosecuting the war, Our public servants of various departments shall perform faithfully and diligently their appointed tasks, and all other subjects of Ours shall pursue their respective duties; the entire nation with a united will shall mobilize their total strength so that nothing will miscarry in the attainment of Our war aims.

To insure the stability of East Asia and to contribute to world peace is the far-sighted policy which was formulated by Our Great Illustrious Imperial Grandsire and Our Great Imperial Sire succeeding Him, and which We lay constantly to heart. To cultivate friendship among nations and to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations has always been the guiding principle of Our Empire's foreign policy. It has been truly unavoidable and far from Our wishes that Our Empire has now been brought to cross swords with America and Britain. More than four years have passed since China, failing to comprehend the true intentions of Our Empire, and recklessly courting trouble, disturbed the peace of East Asia and compelled Our Empire to take up arms. Although there has been re-established the National Government of China, with which Japan has effected neighborly intercourse and cooperation, the regime which has survived at Chungking, relying upon American and British protection, still continues its fratricidal opposition. Eager for the realization of their inordinate ambition to dominate the Orient, both America and Britain, giving support to the Chungking regime, have aggravated the disturbances in East Asia. Moreover, these two Powers, inducing other countries to follow suit, increased military preparations on all sides of Our Empire to challenge us. They have obstructed by every means our peaceful commerce, and finally resorted to a direct severance of economic relations, menacing gravely the existence of Our Empire. Patiently have We waited and long have We endured, in the hope that Our Government might retrieve the situation in peace. But our adversaries, showing not the least spirit of conciliation, have unduly delayed a settlement; and in the meantime, they have intensified the economic and political pressure to compel thereby Our Empire to submission. This trend of affairs would, if left unchecked, not only nullify Our Empire's efforts of many years for the sake of the stabilization of East Asia, but also endanger the very existence of Our nation. The situation being such as it is, Our Empire for its existence and self-defense has no other recourse but to appeal to arms and to crush every obstacle in its path.

The hallowed spirits of Our Imperial Ancestors guarding Us from above, We rely upon the loyalty and courage of Our subjects in Our confident expectation that the task bequeathed by Our forefathers will be carried forward, and that the sources of evil will be speedily eradicated and an enduring peace immutably established in East Asia, preserving thereby the glory of Our Empire.

(Released by the Board of Information, December 8, 1941)

Adventures Told of Men Reconnoitering Hongkong

Lieutenant Masushima and Three Others Swam Swift Currents to Gather Information Vital for Landing Operation by Nippon Forces

The brave and daring spirit of Lieutenant Zempei Masushima whose minute reconnaissance on the condition of the enemy prior to the landing operation on Hongkong facilitated the landing operation of the Japanese Army, was recounted by Lieutenant Mibuo Aoki who is at present convalescing at the Army Hospital in Gifu Prefecture. In the landing operation on Hongkong, an enemy bullet shot through his left eye and left ear.

The gist of the talk by Lieutenant Aoki, as given by Domei and translated by the Japan Times and Advertiser, follows:

"Our chivalrous request for surrender being flatly rejected by the enemy the Japanese Army finally decided to launch a general offensive. On the day when the decision was made and an order was issued to send a prominent patrol officer, the unit commander and other officers unanimously considered Lieutenant Masushima to be the most suited for the task. I have never met a man who could keep himself calm and self-possessed at a time of emergency and who could execute his mission more thoroughly than Lieutenant Masushima. Upon receiving the responsible mission of reconnaissance, he looked as calm as though he were going out shopping.

"Taking advantage of the darkness of the night, Lieutenant Masushima, accompanied by three other soldiers, Yoshitaka Soda, Kanichi Hara and Shichinosuke Tsutsui who were all excellent swimmers, rowed out in a wooden vessel. Evidently they were determined to swim some 2,500 meters on currents which were flowing at a speed of five knots an hour.

Mission a Success

"Of course the enemy scented our adventure and began directing their searchlights and machine-guns at the patrol squad. When the unit commander and others all waited for them in anxiety, they safely returned with their mission a success. When I rushed up to Lieutenant Masushima and asked him how he had carried out the feat, he calmly and simply answered that it had not been very difficult. Though his words were few, his achievements were great. Primarily, he had crawled to an enemy pill-box and ascertained the number of enemy soldiers and machine-guns. Following this, he had investigated the existence of land mines and wire entanglements, groping with his hands or by using his feet. His achievements were almost beyond human power. When the landing operation was actually launched, he and his men marched at the head acting as guides. Lieutenant Masushima surely played a prominent role in the peerless victory of the battle of Hongkong. He was not only brave, but was a man of warm heart. Although he usually never betrayed his emotions, he cried out loud when he heard of the death of

(Continued on Page 2)

Soviet Forces Hard Hit By Fall of Novorossisk

Last Remaining Port for Red Fleet on Black Sea Is Occupied by Germans—Russians Lose 140 Planes In Single Day, Communique States

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

BERLIN, September 6.—The military and naval fortresses at Novorossisk, the only important naval port left for the Soviet Black Sea Fleet since the fall of Sebastopol, has fallen, Reichsfuehrer Hitler's Headquarters' special announcement today declares.

The announcement indicates that the German forces, cooperating with the Rumanians, have reduced the military and naval bases at Novorossisk.

Several German army divisions, in collaboration with Rumanian cavalry units, achieved this brilliant success following several days' severe fighting under extremely unfavorable geographical conditions.

No details have been published regarding the trophies of war.

The fall of Novorossisk means the capture by the Germans of another point of strategic importance since the reduction of Rostov. It means that the northern Caucasus has been placed under the complete control of the Germans; that the Germans have secured control of the Kuban area and the rich oil fields there, and that the only base left for the Soviet Black Sea Fleet has been lost. It has a great strategic significance in that the Black Sea Coast has come under Italo-German influence. The time is considered not far distant when direct contact can be established between Turkish territory and the German occupied northern Caucasus.

Railway Starting Point

Novorossisk is one of the principal centers in the northern Caucasus and along the Black Sea Coast. It is the starting-point of the northern Caucasus railway, and an important Black Sea port. It has a population of about 100,000. Behind the city are the Kuban agricultural area and the Maikop oil fields. Novorossisk, growing in importance every year, has been prospering as an industrial city and also as an export port. The principal exports are cereals, cement, petroleum, tobacco, etc. The city contains large-scale cement factories, smelting works and oil refineries. In the suburbs there is a vineyard and the only champaign brewery in Soviet Russia.

It will be recalled that when the Russian Revolution broke out during World War I, the so-called Red peasantry set up the Novorossisk Republic, which later became the theater of the battle between the Red and White regimes. Upon the conclusion of a separate peace between Russia and Germany in June, 1919, Russia was compelled, by a German ultimatum regarding the disposition of the Black Sea Fleet, to sink the Black Sea Fleet that was lying at anchor here. This historic association seems to suggest the future of the present Soviet Black Sea Fleet.

Novorossisk Captured

Domei

BERLIN, September 6.—Novorossisk, powerful land and sea fortress on the Black Sea, has been captured by German and Rumanian forces, it was announced in a special war communique issued by the Fuehrer's headquarters.

Novorossisk, the last remaining port available to the Soviet Black Sea Fleet after the fall of Sebastopol, held out bitterly against smashing German attacks but finally surrendered.

The special communique revealed that the final capture of the stronghold was effected by the Wurttenberg, Baden, Franconian and Hessian divisions with the cooperation of Rumanian cavalry. The booty captured at Novorossisk has not yet been ascertained.

Announcement also was made in another German High Command announcement that during encounters which took place yesterday alone, the Soviet air force lost 140 planes. One hundred and nineteen were destroyed in aerial combats and by anti-aircraft batteries while 21 planes were destroyed on the ground. The communique added that eight Luftwaffe planes were missing.

CHIANGSTERS CLASH WITH BRITISH UNITS

English Brutality Against Indians Causes Chungkingites In Assam to Rebel

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

RANGOON, September 6.—Enraged over the British oppression of the Indian populace, Chiang's newly organized Fifth Army under the command of Tu Yu-ming, now in Assam, clashed with the British forces, an exchange of fire ensuing.

Surprised, Chiang Kai-shek has issued "instructions" to the Army.

The Fifth Army under the command of Tu Yu-ming fled to Assam, India, from Burma where they were repulsed by the Imperial Army. It is made up of two divsions.

Riots in Bombay

Domei

LISBON, September 6.—Riots lasting nearly two hours and resulting in two casualties and twenty arrests broke out in three places in Bombay early this evening between the Indian populace and the police, it was reported here from Bombay.

Crowds which gathered in the street intersections stopped traffic and stoned both street cars and buses where upon the police fired upon them at the same time using tear gas bombs, the report added.

GLOOM ENVELOPES BRITISH CIRCLES

Cabinet Reported to Be Frantic —Some Think Reds Will Hold Out Through Winter

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

STOCKHOLM, September 5.—A thick cloud of gloom envelops Britain as Axis forces grind down Soviet resistance and begin a new offensive in North Africa and as the possibility of Luftwaffe bombings of Britain on a hitherto unknown scale becomes greater. The British cabinet is frantic in its search for suitable measures to be taken against these new developments and it is believed that 1) the strategy of the British High Command will be restudied, and that 2) the Home Front will be strengthened in its effort to carry on with the war.

According to London reports it is believed that Britain will proceed under the premise that the Soviets will be able to hold out throughout the winter. Against the Axis Forces in North Africa Britain will take concrete steps and in Europe Britain and America will carry out more and larger-scale air raids and landing operations.

British circles consider the greatest weakness of the Allies lies in the meagreness of supplies reaching the Soviets but are trying to spread the feeling of optimism by announcing that America will soon have a large-scale aid-Soviets route in operation. Thus, British policy still clings to America and the Soviets and it is the problem of the British leaders to consider how to get

(Continued on Page 2)

MOSCOW IS RAIDED

Germans Lay Siege to Citadel From North, West and South

'FIGHT TO LAST MAN'

Present Encounter Described as Severest Since Start of World War II

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

BERLIN, September 6.—The Stalingrad war situation has now entered upon the street fighting stage as the Germans, laying siege to the city from the north, west and south, have almost completely broken through the 30-kilometer deep, triple Soviet defense line.

A deadly combat reminiscent of the Verdun campaign during World War I is being witnessed as Premier Joself Stalin's order to "fight to the last man" is driving the Red forces to a stubborner and yet more stubborn resistance against the German onrush.

With the broad expanse of the Volga already under control by the German air forces, the Soviets have lost all possibilities of being able to withdraw large forces. General Goirenik, in charge of the defense of Stalingrad, is literally fighting with his back to the wall. All civilian houses have been turned into pill-boxes and all factories into fortresses so as to delay, even by a single day, the surrender of this key point along the Volga to the Germans.

The Stalingrad-defending Soviet forces, said to be one million strong, are showing not the slightest sign of surrendering. German reports from the front lines tell of a stupendous consumption of bombs and shells. This is without doubt the largest combat since the start of World War II.

Even half-completed tanks are being mobilized for street fighting, testifying to the Soviets' deadly resistance. The Jerjinski Tractor Factory which boasted of a productive capacity of 50,000 tractors in peacetime, has been converted into a tank factory since the opening of the Soviet-German war.

Large numbers of tanks produced here, without sufficient inner equipment but equipped with machine guns are fast being sent out into the city for action. They are posted at every possible street corner that is susceptible of German penetration. These tanks serve as pill-boxes. They are exchanging pathetic fire with German anti-tank guns.

Must Take Pill-Boxes

This Soviet resistance reminds one of the Sebastopol battle. The Germans have a great difficulty to contend with the fact that, when they penetrate into the city, they have to reduce innumerable pill-boxes one after another.

The German press, on the whole, regards the fall of Stalingrad as a question of time, but when it will fall none dares to forecast.

A German paper has sung a swan song for Stalingrad by saying: "The Volga, sung in many a lullaby as Mother Volga, will now be unable to save her children from their fate. All that she can do is to accommodate the bodies of her children."

Shipping on the Volga, said to amount to 30 million tons annually, has ceased completely since the Germans reached the eastern bank on September 3. Upwards of 50% of the oil produced in the Caucasus had been transported to the central part of Russia in shallow-bottom oil boats over the Volga. The loss of this oil will be a severe blow to the Soviets' future military strength.

German shells are already flying into Stalingrad from three directions. How long can the Soviets, sandwiched between the sea of German fire and the Volga, resist? One can almost forecast. The Soviets' stubborn resistance may be said to be more miserable than brave.

Nazis Air-Raid Moscow

Domei

MOSCOW, September 6.—The Soviet Information Bureau today announced that three formations com-

(Continued on Page 2)

ADVENTURES TOLD OF BRAVE HEROES

(Continued From Page 1)

Company Commander Nakajima."

Lieutenant Zempei Masushima who hailed from Shizuoka Prefecture left his parents in his native village when he was called to the colors. Unfortunately his mother passed away in March this year, but his father, 65 years old, who is an influential man in his village, made the following comment on his son: "From his childhood he liked soldiers. After his graduation from the Military Academy he was attached to the Fujii Unit. He used to send short notes informing us that he was well and doing his utmost in the service. He also invariably inquired after our health. We did not yet tell him of the death of his mother. I am going to visit his mother's grave and make a report of the great honor which has been conferred upon him."

Yoshitaka Soda, who was one of the "kesshi-tai" squad, hailed from Aichi Prefecture. Immediately following his enlistment in the Army, he departed for the front, first to Central China and later to the South. Taking part in the landing operation on Hongkong, he distinguished himself in the historic battle of Hongkong.

First Class Private Kanichi Hara, who hailed from Gifu Prefecture, is an expert swimmer as well as horseman. The village people still remember the episode which manifested his bravery when he was in the senior grade of the elementary school.

While he was in the elementary school he was rewarded by the prefectural governor for saving the life of a drowning girl. The people of his native village still talk of this episode, for it clearly shows his sense of responsibility and fighting spirit. When he was nineteen he made up his mind to join the Army, and in January of 1939 was permitted to do so. Since the start of the War of Greater East Asia he has taken part in the historic reduction of Hongkong and after being honorably discharged, is at present active as a civilian in military service in northern Sumatra.

When informed of the great honor granted First Class Private Hara, his grandfather Kumenosuke said:

"It is a great honor for the whole family of Hara. Kanichi's father who died when Kanichi was two years old must be overcome with emotion in the other world."

Superior Private Yoshinobu Hara, a comrade of Superior Private Kanichi Hara, who has just returned from the front, remarked:

"I was a machine-gunner and spent a great deal of time together with Kanichi. He was the most fearless fellow in the company. I will never forget that time when we carried out the surprise landing on Hongkong. A 'Kesshi-tai' squad was organized to scout conditions along the shores and one man was to volunteer from each company. Kanichi volunteered from our company at once. Disguised as a coolie, he joined the corps led by Lieutenant Masushima and on the night of December 17 crossed the water on sampans, returning on the dawn of the 18th with valuable information. I believe this was one of the important factors which led to the successful landing on Hongkong."

First Class Private Shichinosuke Tsutsui's home is on a small island a few miles off the Atsumi Peninsula. His 62-year-old father Hisanosuke and his 60-year-old mother held in their hands a letter which arrived from their son last November and a postcard of Hongkong showing barbed-wire barricades under a Union Jack and with much emotion spoke as follows:

"The village is busy but we are old and cannot be useful in anything. Shichinosuke used to help us everyday before he was called to the colors. The children of the village learn to dive for kelp when they are about 12 years old and everyone is a good swimmer. When our son was in the sixth grade, he participated in a 5-mile swimming contest. I am glad he was able to put his abilities to good service. I will work hard until my four sons return from the front."

Gloom Envelopes British Circles

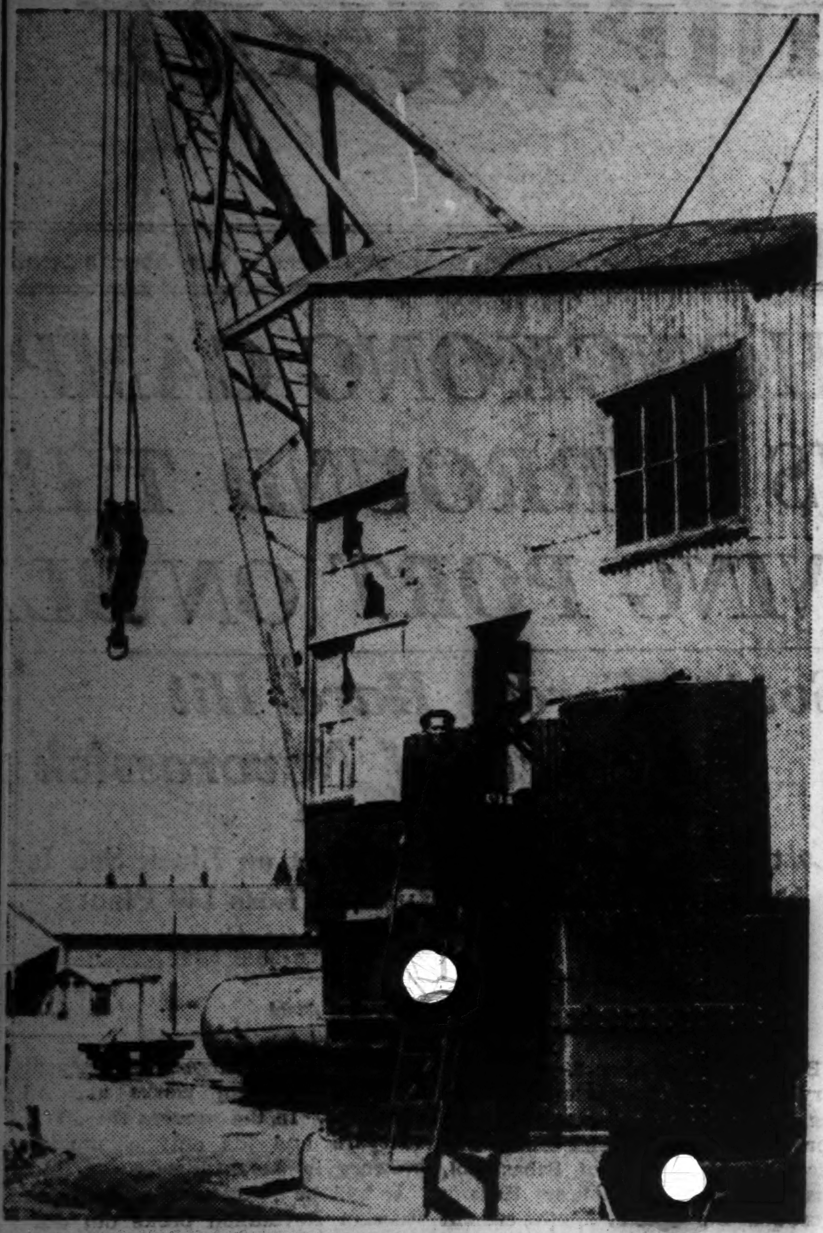
(Continued From Page 1)

through with American and Soviet help, the crisis of this fall.

The people are in a state of severe nervousness over the expected Luftwaffe bombings to come and a report that a Heinkel 77, comparable to the American "Flying Fortress," had appeared in a daylight raid recently caused a near-panic.

Heinkel 77 "Flying Battleships" appeared over Bristol on August 28 at an altitude of 7,000 meters and British circles fear that these planes will be used in future large-scale raids. These planes have hitherto been used only in night raids. The Heinkel 77 is not as fast as the Spitfire fighter but it is said that its defense against fighter-planes is formidable.

Javanese Who Held the 'Fort'



Proudly standing on the ladder of his derrick crane which he locked up and guarded from destruction by the Dutch, the Javanese hero Sole smilingly poses for the cameraman.—Passed by the War Ministry

Hero of Semarang Port Highly Praised by Army

Aged Javanese Who Risked Life to Guard Derrick Crane From Wanton Destruction by Dutch Granted Letter of Appreciation and Purse

As the dark, oppressed atmosphere which prevailed under Dutch rule has given way to brighter aspects, the inhabitants of Java are cooperating more and more earnestly with the Japanese Army, looking to Japan as a brother and leader of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, of which it is a component part, launching out firmly on the reconstruction campaign.

A Javanese named Sole, aged 63, who has been praised by all the inhabitants of the region as an outstanding character and who is the recipient of a letter of appreciation from Lieutenant-General Hitoshi Imamura, Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Java Area, stands as an example of how the inhabitants are cooperating with Japan. The hero of this story, as reported by Shoji Kambayashi, member of the Army Press Corps in Semarang, Java, lives in that city.

Sole was operating his derrick crane in the Semarang harbor as usual on March 1, and looking in at the office in the forenoon he was rejoiced to hear the news that the Japanese Army had landed in Java. Sole described his feelings at the time to the reporter as follows:

"The rumor that the Japanese Army would come had gradually spread and we were confident that they would come. However, I cannot forget the thrill I felt when I heard that the Japanese Army had landed."

Sole Defies the Dutch

As soon as it became known that the Japanese Forces had landed in Semarang as well as in other places in Java, machinery and harbor facilities were ordered to be wrecked by the Dutch army. A Dutch policeman came up before long to Sole, who had been watching the wreckage work from his derrick crane with a very tragic feeling, and ordered him to destroy his machine also. Sole assented to the orders of the policeman, who gave his command at the point of the gun. However, as soon as the policeman left him, Sole placed a heavy lock on the entrance to the derrick crane and made up his mind to guard it with his life.

Sole describes in his own words the situation at the time.

"As no one could operate the machine except myself, I locked it and hid in a small hut some 120 feet away. The policeman returned, but upon seeing that I was not there, he assembled some coolies and tried to wreck the derrick. The strong lock, however, could not be broken and so they gave up. I did not like the Dutch and the machine was as dear to me as a child. How could I wreck the machine which I had handled every day for 10 years? All the other derricks were wrecked, but mine alone was saved to be of use to the Japanese Army."

For four days Sole, with only water to drink, watched the derrick from his position in the hut. On March 4 the Japanese Army triumphantly entered Semarang, and Sole's self-sacrificing efforts were fully rewarded. At present Sole joyfully operates his beloved derrick and is doing his utmost in assisting the reconstruction of damaged Semarang harbor. Words of appreciation and a purse were conferred Sole for his action by Lieutenant-General Imamura, Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in Java.

Brave Spirit Lauded

The words of appreciation granted the hero follow:

During their wreckage of all the factories and harbor facilities as had previously been planned, the Dutch (Semarang) Garrison Corps commenced at about 11 a.m. of March 1, the first day the Japanese Forces landed in the offensive operations against Java, to wreck the 25-ton derrick crane at the Kalibal wharf. The operator of this derrick crane, an Indonesian named Sole, aged 63, in order to prevent damage to the machine, threw all the gasoline for ignition use into the water and hid all the wrecking implements inside the water tank, while he himself hid in the boiler, shutting tight on himself the iron door. The aroused Dutch soldiers fired on him several times, but he withstood all this, with only water to drink for three days, successfully preserving his derrick crane in good condition.

The imposing sight of the derrick crane standing alone unharmed amid the wreckage of factories and harbor facilities was enough to make us reflect on the spirit and the sense of righteousness, which surpassed even that of a man in his prime, of the aged Indonesian Sole. As a model in the manifestation of the true meaning of cooperation with the Army, a purse is bestowed on him and his meritorious action praised.

August 2, 1942

Lieutenant-General
HITOSHI IMAMURA,
Supreme Commander of
the Army Forces in
the Java Area

Moved by emotion, Sole continued to remark:

"My heart is filled with gratitude, but what I have done is nothing worthy of official commendation, for any Indonesian who likes Japan would have acted as I did. I hate the Dutch, while I like Japan. That is why I wanted my machine to be used by the Japanese Army. That (meaning the derrick crane) is very dear to me. I have worked for 33 years in the Semarang harbor, and it is 10 years since I started to operate that machine. Because I was attached to the machine as if to a child, I could not bring myself to wreck it. I am now working for the Japanese Army and hope to for the rest of my life. I am so thankful that I cannot find words to express my feelings."

Sole's family consists of his wife, two sons, and three brothers, all living together in a very lively household.

NAZIS AND SOVIETS FIGHT IN STREETS

(Continued From Page 1)

prised of 70 German army planes yesterday raided Moscow and encountered Soviet planes in a fierce aerial battle over the suburbs of the city.

The announcement added that severe battles between the German and Soviet forces took place yesterday in the northwestern and southwestern parts of Stalingrad as well as in the Novorossisk and Mozdok sectors.

Wehrmacht Surrounds Stalingrad

Domei

LISBON, September 6.—As German forces in the western outskirts of Stalingrad continued to pound their way toward the heart of the city, flying columns of the Wehrmacht were reported here today to have knifed through final Soviet defenses into the southwestern suburbs of the prized Soviet stronghold on the Volga.

Observers here considered Stalingrad a doomed city as there is no escape from the iron ring which surrounds the beleaguered stronghold. East of Stalingrad is the Volga at its widest point. German thrusts have developed from the other three directions.

Meanwhile, a special bulletin from the Fuehrer's headquarters reaching here today revealed that the last remaining Soviet naval stronghold on the Black Sea, Novorossisk, has fallen into German hands.

Other reports reaching Lisbon disclosed that powerful units of the Wehrmacht which landed at Kerch have smashed the bitter resistance of Soviet defenders on the Taman Peninsula and have achieved complete mastery of the situation.

Soviets Lack Tanks

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 6.—A shortage of tanks and warplanes is hampering the Soviet defenders of Stalingrad, according to reports reaching here today from the Eastern Front.

German forces, the report said, are attacking Stalingrad with a formation of 2,000 tanks, while the Soviet armies are able to mass only 500 tanks. The Germans are also employing several thousand warplanes to hammer Stalingrad, while the Red forces are trying to defend the city with a hopelessly inadequate air force.

The Nishiyama Unit

(Continued From Page 1)

ture the highest point of Height 341.

The Hayashi company started a daring attack against the enemy's triangular shaped salient and the Wakabayashi company against Height 341.

Height 341 Falls

Height 341 fell to the Wakabayashi company at 1 a.m. on the 10th. The salient in the shape of a triangle was reduced by the Hayashi company at 2:30 a.m. the same day.

Thus the most vital position on the southern bank of the water reservoir at the entrance to the walled city fell completely into Japanese hands.

From the time Height 255 fell, the enemy troops near Stone Cutter at Kwanonshan concentrated heavy artillery fire against the Nishiyama Unit.

The Wakabayashi company of the unit was quick to secure the highest point of height 341. Promptly this place was converted into a point from which to start operations against any possible enemy counterattack.

While the preparations for defense against possible counterattacks were going on, the under ground roads with which the place was provided were used to minimize possible damage done by enemy fire to the Japanese holding the place.

The main body of the unit, quartered itself at the northern base of the height, and dug in to prepare for meeting possible enemy moves.

Under Intense Fire

Until the evening of December 11, when it made its next advance, the unit, for two days and nights, successfully kept the position taken from the enemy in spite of the violent enemy artillery fire throughout the period.

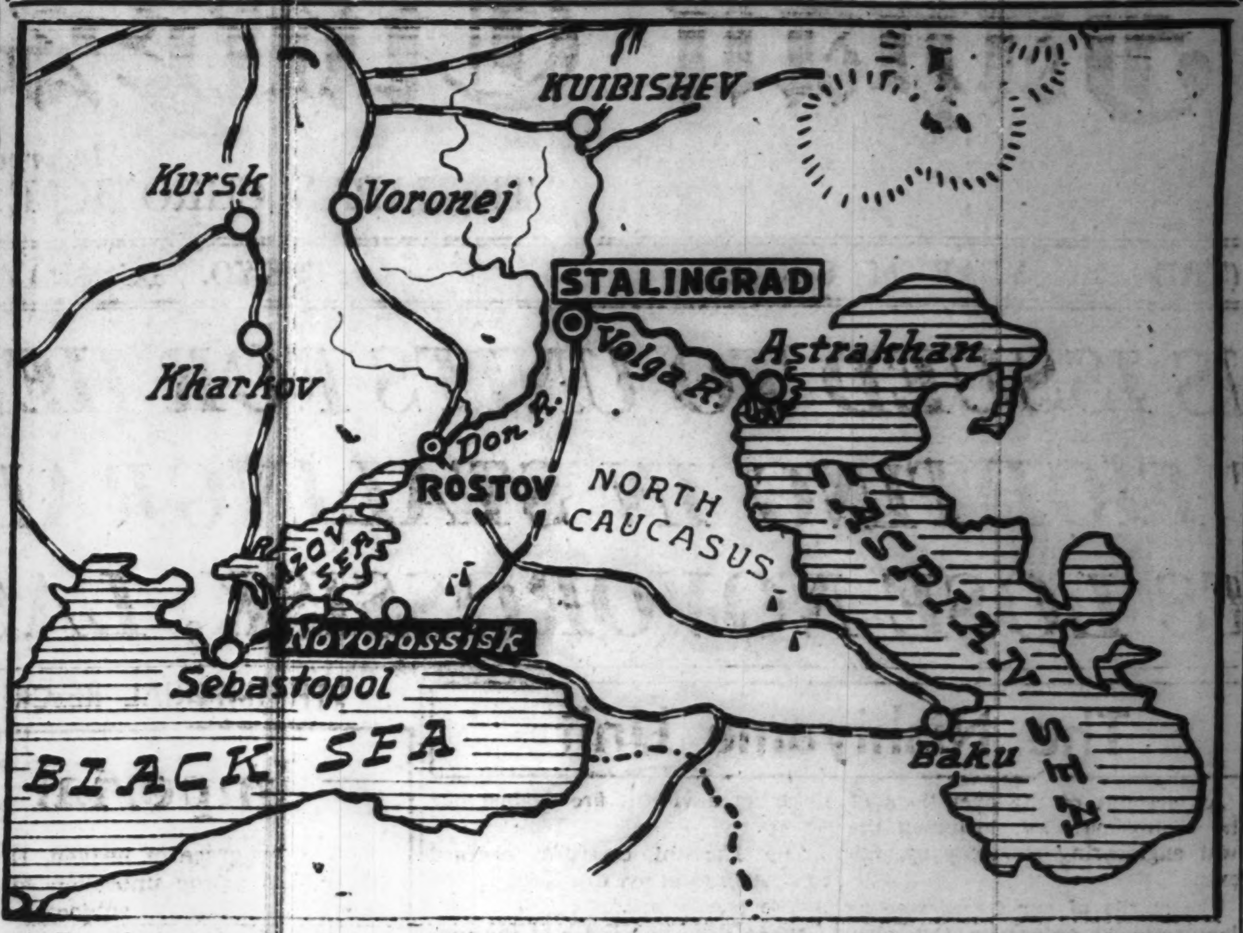
It was this place which was the starting point of our operations which ended in the fall of the main enemy positions, which in turn speeded up the reduction of Hongkong, which the enemy had been boasting to the world as being impregnable.

Hongkong School Opens

Domei

HONGKONG, September 7.—The Hongkong Japanese National School was opened this morning with an enrolment of 87 pupils.

Germans Occupy Novorossisk



The above map shows how serious the war situation has turned against the Soviet Union, with the German High Command announcing on Sunday the fall of Novorossisk, last remaining base for the Soviet Black Sea Fleet after the German occupation of Sebastopol some weeks ago, and with the Wehrmacht already within the suburbs of Stalingrad, key Red stronghold on the Lower Volga. Even British experts are now fearing complete German occupation of the rich Caucasus area.

Citations Granted Units for Heroism

(Continued From Page 1)

enough to make it a model for the whole army.

"A citation is thus hereby issued.

January 7, 1942.

TAKASHI SAKAI,
Supreme Commander of the
Japanese Army Forces
in the Hongkong Area."

The citation issued to the Nishiyama Unit and the Iwai Engineering Sub-Company follows:

"The Nishiyama Unit; The Iwai Engineering Sub-Company.

"The above, on December 9, 1941, during the Hongkong Campaign, as the forefront line of the Unit forming the left wing of the Forces encircling Hongkong, placed itself under the command of the Unit Commander Nishiyama. Close upon the heels of continued march day in and day out, they, negotiating the steep in the neighborhood of the Tsaoshan Mountain, reached the eastern bank of the castle gate reservoir in rain. Patrolling the condition of the enemy near the 255th Height and perceiving that the enemy's defense was not tight, they submitted the recommendation that advantage be taken of the opportunity to capture this Height.

"Permitted to do so, they dashed forward over the reservoir embankment under cover of the darkness. Climbing steep, protruding rocks and defying enemy machine-gun fire, they destroyed several lines of the enemy's barbed-wire entanglement. Closing in on the enemy's pill-boxes, they made daring attacks what by throwing hand-grenades and on the point of the bayonet. After more than three hours of hand-to-hand combat, they reduced the enemy's pill-boxes on the 255th and 341st Heights, key points of the enemy's position, and took the enemy commander and men prisoner. This took the enemy's command aback, spelt terror to the enemy and proved instrumental in the crumbling of the enemy's main defense line.

"The Unit, from the commander down, by daring and quick-wittedness took the enemy by surprise at every opportunity and by springing into quick action, left the enemy with no alternative to take countermeasures.

"This exploit is considered distinguished.

"A citation is thus hereby issued.

January 7, 1942.

TAKASHI SAKAI,
Supreme Commander of the
Japanese Army Forces
in the Hongkong Area."

The Masushima Unit

(Continued From Page 1)

movements. Then he went to a certain point, and made a landing there.

There was ahead of them a road forking out in three directions. His quick eye observed three enemy troops near the road where it divided.

Presently he heard the voices of enemy troops to the east of where he was. Then there was the sound of the firing of cannon.

Landing Places Decided

He decided that the landing of the Imperial Forces should be made at the two points he had just explored.

Lieutenant Masushima and his men, after performing their mission, having paid close attention to the details of their task, started back to the headquarters of the unit to which they belonged.

On the way, an enemy searchlight played upon them, and they came under hot enemy fire, but they returned to their base safely at 2.30 a.m. on the 18th.

The heroic deeds of this patrol unit led by an officer had the effect of increasing the confidence of the forces on the left wing in their ability to carry out successful landing operations. They also were helpful to the direction of the operations of the Sano Unit.

Today's Press Comments

Tuesday, September 8, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

9th Imperial Rescript Day

MIYAKO—Nine months have passed since the granting of the Imperial Rescript declaring war. And we now enter the main stage of a long-term war with an unbeatable set of conditions, with the huge area measuring 15,000 miles east and west, and 5,000 miles north and south under our absolute control. If this is the second stage of the great war it is the stage wherein the "Have" nations, America and Britain, and the "Had-not" nation Japan have become equal in resources. In this stage we and our enemies will bring everything to bear and prepare for the final battle to come. Whether the deciding battle will be fought over a long term or whether it will be fought in a sudden gigantic clash cannot be told but it is sure that it is coming closer with each day that passes. We must be determined that the real fighting is yet to come.

Food-stuffs for Co-Prosperity Sphere

CHUGAI SHOGYO—Measures have been decided, based on the recommendation of the Greater East Asia Construction Council, to deal with the problem of food-stuffs for the Greater East Asia Mutual Prosperity Orbit. But they are measures of a permanent nature and time is required before they can be put into practice. In the meantime, separate measures will have to be taken to cope with immediate food problems as they arise in connection with the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

On the whole, self-sufficiency in food-stuffs is possible in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. As far as Japan Proper is concerned, an optimistic view is warranted.

Manchoukuo, while somewhat lacking in wheat, will have a surplus of food-stuffs, when we take into consideration other cereals.

The food situation in Central China also permits of optimism. Central China, while importing some rice, has been exporting its surplus wheat to North China. Food supply in the southern areas is going on smoothly.

Tokyo City and Wartime Livelihood

NICHI NICHI—Needless to say, the unprecedented reshuffle effected in the personnel of the different offices in the Tokyo Municipal Government as well as the reorganization made in its structure were no doubt in alignment with the Government's policy calling for the curtailment and simplification of the administrative organs and the personnel therein. The reshuffle made in the personnel of the different offices in the Tokyo Municipal Government by Mayor Kishimoto, had to be made, in view of the current situation confronting the Metropolis under wartime conditions.

As regards the new reorganized organs of the Municipal Government and the reshuffled personnel there surely are a number of weak points which deserve criticism. However, so long as it clearly can be seen that Mayor Kishimoto is exercising his utmost efforts toward improving and stabilizing the livelihood of all the citizens of the Metropolis under wartime conditions by improving and facilitating the distribution of the necessities of life, he should at least be given a chance to do what he can and we should remain silent to see what would be the results.

COOPERATION IN SPHERE STRESSED BY YOSHIZAWA

Domei

HANOI, September 6.—Stabilization of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is dependent upon the close cooperation of all countries composing the Sphere, was the declaration made here today by Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, in a press interview upon his return here from a four-month inspection trip to the Southern Areas.

Ambassador Yoshizawa particularly stressed the urgent necessity for full collaboration by French Indo-China, as a member of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, with other countries of Greater East Asia.

The Japanese Ambassador pointed out that his trip to the Southern Regions was made in order that he could come into close touch with every detail of the Japanese military administrations in the various parts of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

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LARGE house, 5-7 rooms, near Shimbashi or Tokyo Station, Azabu or Akasaka. Reply Honkyoku 2-1144, Yokohama.

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SMALL foreign or Japanese style house, furnished or unfurnished, or 1-2 rooms with breakfast, wanted immediately by Swiss gentleman. Apply Weiss, 69-D, Yamate-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

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REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kamata 3517.

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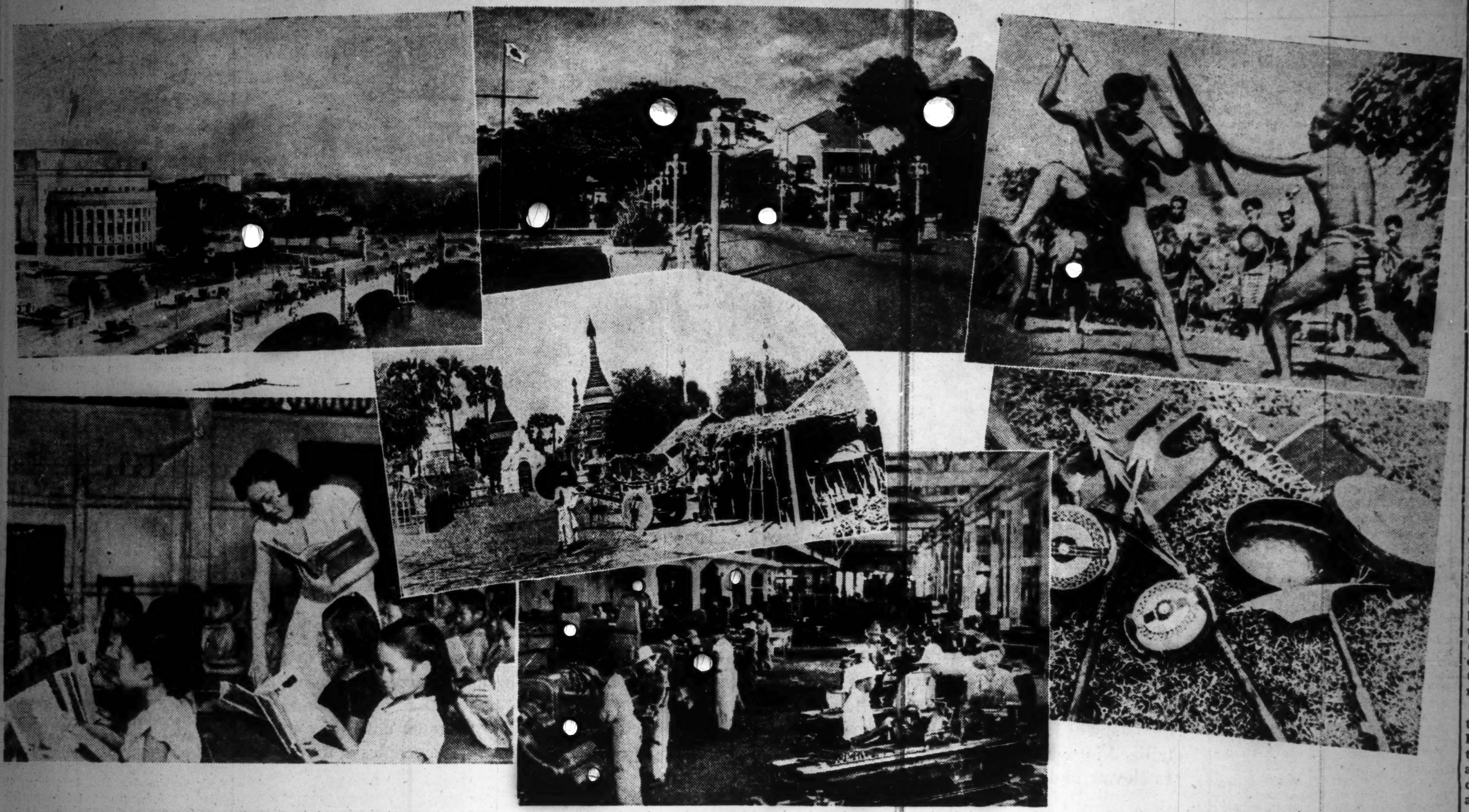
Emancipated People of Philippines Now on Steady Road to Prosperity



With the arrival of the victorious Crusaders of Nippon, Saviour of the Oppressed Peoples in East Asia, American influence in the Philippines has been deeply buried in a steel coffin, never to be reopened. In its place, Japan has introduced a magnanimous system of administration which is been embraced by all Filipinos. Photos show some interesting phases of life in the Islands. Top (left to right): (1) A gigantic post-office stands out in bold relief on a busy street in Manila; (2) Peaceful street scene in Zamboanga, seaport of Mindanao Island; (3) Head-hunting dance of the Igorot tribe; Center: Artistic religious structures on the coast of Mindanao; Bottom (left to right): (1) Filipino children learning their reading, writing and arithmetic under the careful guidance of a cultured lady teacher; (2) Interior of a modern factory in Manila which has resumed operations under the supervision of the Military Administration. (3) Weapons used by the Igorot tribe.

JAPANESE GUARDED PHILIPPINE FOREST

5 Brave Woodcutters Defied Hardships for 20 Years in Cordillera Mts.

Lieutenant-General Shizuichi Tanaka, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines, will never forget the inspection tour he made of the northern part of Luzon on September 2.

When he neared a hamlet Mountain Trail, 45 kilometers northeast of Baguio, and 7,000 feet above sea level, in the Cordillera Mountains, five aged Japanese woodcutters rushed up to him waving the Rising Sun Flag and shouting "Banzai". For 20 years these men had floated the Japanese flag in the virgin forest of the Cordillera Mountains and, placing themselves at the head of the so-known ferocious head hunting Igorot tribe, they had resisted the oppression of the Americans, says a Baguio dispatch to Domei.

The names of these men are Goshichi Kojima (Yamaguchi Prefecture), Takeshi Nakamura (Hiroshima Prefecture), Izumi Takamatsu (Fukuoka Prefecture), Kiyohisa Yamada (Yamaguchi Prefecture) and Tsugu Miyoshi (Yamaguchi Prefecture).

The story of their 20 years of struggle and hardships is as follows.

Left Japan in 1914

Burning with fervent aspirations of partaking in the development of the South and vowing to stick togetheir no matter what might happen, the five men had sailed from Kobe in May, 1914. Traversing the Benget Road, which had recently been completed through the strenuous efforts of the Japanese, they entered in September the vast and mystic forests of Mountain Trail, which were then pathless and unexplored. Once attacked by the head hunting Igorot tribe they barely escaped been killed. At one time they were more than surprised by a heavy snow that fell out of season in this land of perpetual summer.

When they were finally able to put up a small hut in the early part of the following year, the first thing they did was to fly the Rising Sun Banner, which had been packed in their baggage over the top of their hut. Every morning and night they saluted the flag and commenced their work of cutting down the trees. No matter how much they cut down, the unhewn virgin forests revealed layer after layer of giant trees.

At first the Igorots came to attack the five men or to peep at them from behind the trees, but in about a year's time they became friendly, even helping in cutting down the trees and in making the road to Baguio.

Just when prospects for the future became bright after ten years of hard toil and privations, the Americans, ever alert to profit-making business, invaded the forests and commenced to build saw mills of which the Hills Saw Mill was the first, challenging the Japanese who had been priorly engaged in the lumber business. The Japanese could not compete with the Americans in mechanical facilities, but encouraged by the warm cooperation of the Igorots, the five men continued to exert themselves in "guarding the forests" to the very end. However, they were forced to yield to American capital and trickery inch by inch the grounds they had developed over a period o flong years. Although pushed back into a narrow corner, the five Japanese firmly stood their ground, guarding the forest and the flag of their native land.

When the War started in December, pursued by the American authorities, these men fled from mountain to mountain, with which they were so familiar, and successfully escaped capture forever holding high the Rising Sun Banner. As soon as Baguio fell into the hands of the Japanese Forces in January of this year, the five men seized the Hills Saw Mill, hoisted high the Japanese Flag and waited for the coming of the Imperial Forces.

Thrilling Experience

With tears in his eyes, Kojima spoke as follows:

"We had not even thought of being able to see a Supreme Commander in these deep woods. During our whole lifetime this is one of the two times that we were most thrilled. The other was the time when we first unfurled the Japanese Flag in this forest 20 years ago.

"Sometimes we have heavy snow here around December. There were times when we had nothing to eat but sweet potatoes.

"I think I will end my life here because I have become so attached to the Igorots that I find it difficult to part with them.

"When I hear the wind among the pine trees, which form the greater part of the forest, or see them laden with snow, I am reminded of my homeland, but my bones will be buried here. We have taken charge of the Hills Saw Mill, operating it with the labor of 300 Igorots. My heart becomes full whenever I look back over the past 20 years."

THRIFTIEST VILLAGE HAS HIGH TAXPAYERS

Average Savings Per Family in Higashi Tonami County, Toyama Prefecture Is ¥5,000

Frugality and thrift are the bywords for those of Yanase Village, in Higashi Tonami County, Toyama Prefecture, for top-notching all other hamlets, Yanase Village has been certified by Finance Minister Okinori Kaya as having the highest savings record in Japan, states the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The total savings of the village aggregates ¥733,000, while the average savings per family amounts to ¥5,000. Not only systematic in their deposits, they are equally as prompt in the payment of their taxes, maintaining a score of literally 100 percent. Within the bounds of the village live the three highest tax payers of the prefecture.

The Sato family, grandfather, father, and son, for three generations have been responsible for the present prosperity of this village. The youngest of the clan, Sukekuro Sato, member of the House of Peers, is the present village master.

In 1896 and 1899, when 400 acres of fertile fields, belonging to the inhabitants, were deluged by the overflowing Sho River, the grandfather, then village master, established an engineering and construction contract enterprise. Employing the youths of the village, he sent them to Hokkaido, Taiwan and Manchoukuo, where they engaged in construction work. The money they earned, they sent to their native village, and through the offices of the Sato Company, deposited their savings in the bank of the local industrial guild.

Since that time, the people have saved systematically, and their savings have steadily increased. Through the long years, they have practised frugality, until today, they have become the best, little savers in Japan.

BROTHERS REUNITED BY ARMY IN MANILA

Noted Painter Meets Long-Missing Blood Relation Thru Special Courtesy

A dramatic reunion recently took place in Manila between Toyoshiro Fukuda, who went to the Southern Regions to paint pictures of the War of Greater East Asia to be dedicated to the Imperial Household, and also to search for his elder brother Toyoshiro Fukuda who had emigrated to the Philippines 17 years ago and had not been heard of ever since, reports a Nichi Nichi correspondent in Manila.

Toyoro Fukuda, 41, elder brother of Toyoshiro Fukuda, 38, a noted exponent of Japanese painting, went to the Philippines in 1926 and joined the Ota Mineral Industry Company, Limited.

As he had never been heard of since he left Japan, his family was worried as to his fate. Mr. Fukuda, the artist, through the good offices of Yakichiro Suma, one of his friends, who is at present the Japanese Minister to Spain, requested the Japanese Consulate in Manila to investigate the whereabouts of his missing brother.

War Follows Cheery News

Toward the end of October last year, a report reached Mr. Fukuda from the consulate at Manila to the effect that Toyoshiro Fukuda was in good health and that he was managing a shop in Manila. Soon after the report was received by the Fukuda family, however, the War of Greater East Asia broke out.

When Toyoshiro Fukuda was assigned to go to the Southern Regions to paint war pictures to be dedicated to the Imperial Household, his mother, with tears in her eyes, entreated him to search for her missing son at any cost. However, his destination was Java and Sumatra and not the Philippines. Therefore, Mr. Fukuda was not in a position to grant his mother's request.

However, his burning desire to see his elder brother whom he had not met for the last 17 years became known to the military authorities at the spot, who allowed him to fly to Manila.

Meanwhile, Junkichi Mukai, also a painter and an intimate friend of Mr. Fukuda, who had accompanied the Japanese Army Forces in the Philippines Campaign in the capacity of a Navy reporter, was inflicted with malaria and sent to a hospital in Manila, where, to his surprise, he came across an interpreter in the service of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces who greatly resembled his friend Mr. Fukuda.

The younger Fukuda, on arriving in Manila, visited Mr. Mukai whom he asked to help him search for his long-missing brother. To his request, Mr. Mukai promptly answered, "I have already met your brother."

Although Mr. Mukai was not positive as to the real identity of the interpreter whom he had met at the hospital, all doubts were promptly erased when he took the younger Fukuda to the hospital, for he really turned out to be Toyoshiro Fukuda, the long-missing brother of the artist. A touching reunion scene was enacted by the two blood relations.

"I have experienced many successes and many failures during the last 17 years since I came to the Philippines," the older Fukuda said to his brother. "However, I have acquired much mental strength through the ordeals I had to suffer that I am now fully determined to serve the nation to the fullest capacity."

Meanwhile, the home of the Fukudas, at Kosaka-cho in Rokkakugun, Akita Prefecture, was full of joy as the news was conveyed by the Nichi Nichi reporter.

The 65-year-old mother of Toyoshiro Fukuda, moved almost to tears, said:

"I feel as if I were in a dream to hear that Toyoshiro, who had not been heard of for the last 17 years, was found to be living. How long I have prayed for his welfare! I never imagined that he would be in the service of the Army as an interpreter. Toyoshiro was able to meet his elder brother through the courtesy of the Army authorities. My gratitude to the Army cannot be fully expressed in words."

Army Rule Brings New Order to Filipinos; Everything Is Done to Reconstruct Area

In eight months of the Japanese occupation of the Philippines, peace and order have been almost completely restored in the islands thanks to the strenuous efforts made by the Military Administrative Department, while the economic construction program is also progressing satisfactorily, reports the Nichi Nichi in a recent dispatch from Manila.

In view of the fact that the fundamental problem in the Military Administration is the maintenance of peace and order, utmost efforts to that end have been exerted by the Japanese Expeditionary Army, in the islands, while it is also exerting itself for the speedy establishment of the provincial administrative and police systems, says the dispatch.

As to the economic construction of the islands, the dispatch states, communications and traffic as well as the exchange of materials constitute the major problems. According to the dispatch, the problem of communications and traffic is at the same time the problem of oil, of which the islands are devoid.

To cope with this situation, no stone was left unturned by the Military Administrative Department authorities and necessary measures are being taken for the production of alcohol in the islands themselves, and for the importation of oil from oil-producing regions under Japanese control, reports the dispatch.

The repair of roads, railways and bridges destroyed by the enemy have been almost completed by the Imperial Forces, while shipbuilding is progressing steadily on the plan mapped out by the Military Administrative Department, continues the dispatch. It stresses that the shipbuilding problem is important in connection with the problem of exchange of commodities.

In view of the ever-increasing demand for daily necessities as well as for building materials needed in the economic reconstruction of the islands, necessary steps are being contemplated by the Military Administrative authorities for the attainment of self-sufficiency in the islands as the ultimate object, concludes the Nichi Nichi dispatch.

HARBOR OF SAIGON VITAL FOR SPHERE

Is Spring Board to South, Exporting Port of Rice For Japan

Saigon, situated on the southern coast of French Indo-China, is important not only as a starting point to the South Seas but also as an exporting harbor from which rice is to be sent to Japan.

In a recent interview with Domei, Koji Doi, captain of an unnamed ship of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, commented on the activities centered around the harbor, as follows:

"Saigon Harbor presents a peaceful scene with Rising Sun flags waving in the breeze. They outnumber the Tricolors which used to decorate the harbor. Prior to the outbreak of the current war, the only Japanese ships which stopped at Saigon were those of the Osaka Shosen on the Saigon and Bangkok service, those on the South American service and those on the West European line. When I view the peaceful prospect of the harbor, I feel as if I were in Japan.

"It is situated on the delta of the Mekong River, some four or five knots from its mouth. Since France occupied Cochin China in 1860, the French Government greatly enlarged the harbor facilities by constructing piers and warehouses, till finally it became a large and prosperous harbor. With its growth, the city developed into a business center of the southern part of the country.

"Prior to the war, the French merchants exacted large profits as brokers, because all the agricultural products were exported through their hands. The products of the plains on the Mekong River and Cambodia were sold to the Chinese merchants by the Annamese who were the actual producers. Then they were sent to the French merchants in Saigon by way of two canals from Cholon where they were exported. The harbor was not only exporting foodstuffs produced within the country, but imported all kinds of French commodities. Owing to the French policy, no other foreign trade developed except with the French colonies. But since the outbreak of the current war, agricultural products such as rice, corn, and tannin were exported on a large scale to Japan Proper. It has also become an important starting point to the other regions in the South.

"The daily working capacity of the laborers, employed in loading and unloading cargoes has greatly increased since the Japanese took over the control and the harbor now present an entirely different scene from that of former days."

ASIA TO BE SUPPLIED WITH COTTON BY P.I.

Area Soon to Become Key Center for Industry—Acreage Will Be Boosted

Domei

MANILA, September 4.—The Philippines will soon assume an important place in Greater East Asia's cotton production, with approximately 45,000 acres to be devoted to cotton cultivation by November of this year, it was learned here today.

Negros Island is expected to provide 15,000 acres of cotton plantations, while Luzon and Mindanao islands will devote 30,000 acres to cotton cultivation.

Trade Being Negotiated

At the same time, trade between the Philippines and China through Shanghai and Hongkong will soon take on a new aspect as the Japanese Military authorities here are already negotiating with the authorities in Shanghai and contemplating trade talks with officials in Hongkong, it is learned.

According to well-informed circles, the Hongkong authorities are requesting sugar from the Philippines in exchange for the shipments to the latter.

Furthermore, to facilitate further the distribution of alcohol, particularly used for medical and industrial use, the Medical and Industrial Alcohol Purchasing Association was established in Manila at the suggestion of the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines.

The proposed association, functioning as a subsidiary of the Liquid Fuel Distribution Control Association in the Philippines, will serve as an exclusive distribution agency for consumers of medical and industrial alcohol.

Peace Well Maintained

Peace and order in the mountain districts surrounding Baguio, Luzon Island, is particularly well-maintained, thanks to the efforts of the Japanese soldiers as well as native civilians, said Lieutenant-General Shizuichi Tanaka, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Philippines, in a press interview following his return to Manila from a five-day inspection trip in Baguio, the Nichi Nichi reported from Manila.

The Lieutenant-General said that he was deeply impressed by the fact that the extensive mountain regions surrounding Baguio were being defended by a very small contingent of Japanese soldiers with the enthusiastic support of self-defense corps organized by the inhabitants in that district, adding that the strenuous labor of the Japanese soldiers is certainly beyond description.

Lieutenant-General Tanaka said that he traversed only the thickly wooded mountain regions in the course of his trip and was greatly encouraged to find the Japanese nationals engrossed in development activities even in the remotest recesses of mountains.

"I certainly felt like having the people in Japan take a direct and personal look at the daily life of the Japanese working in those mountain districts, and acquaint themselves with the great potentiality of the Japanese nation," the Supreme Commander concluded.

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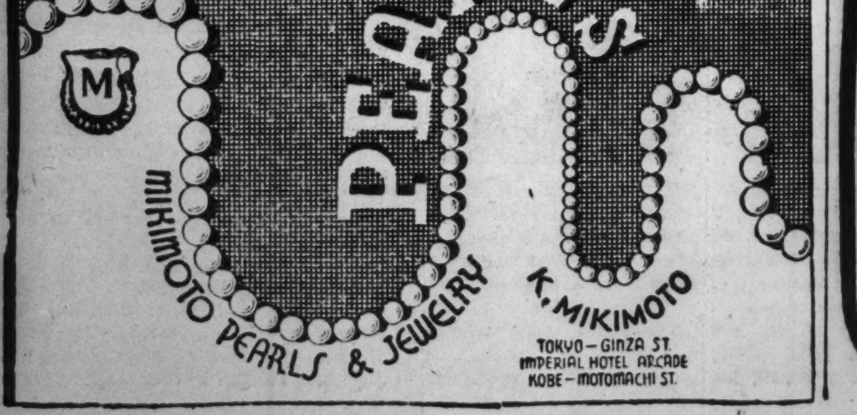

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Loyalty of Samurai Was Self-Sacrifice

Following Master After Death Was Not Best Form Of Loyalty

BETTER ALTERNATIVE GIVEN

Faithful Retainer Advised How To Combat His Lord's Enemies

A samurai in service is under a great debt to his lord and may think that he can hardly repay it except by committing "junshi" and following him in death. But that is not permitted by law, and just to perform the ordinary service at home on the mats is far from desirable. What then is left?

A man may wish for an opportunity to do something more outstanding than his comrades, to throw away his life and accomplish something, and if he resolutely makes up his mind to do something of this sort it is a hundred times preferable to performing "junshi." For so he may become the savior, not only of his lord but of all his fellow retainers both small and great, and thus become a personage who will be remembered to the end of time as a model samurai possessing the three qualities of loyalty, faith and valor.

Now there is always an evil spirit that haunts the family of a person of rank. And the way he curses that family is in the first place by causing the death by accident or epidemic disease of some young samurai among the hereditary councillors or elders who has the three virtues of a warrior and who promises to be of great value in the future as a support to his lord, as well as a benefit to all the clan, and whose loss is therefore a severe blow.

Thus when Saemon Amari, commander of the samurai to Shingen Takeda, fell from his horse and was killed while quite young, that was the doing of the vicious spirit of Danjo Takasaki who had long haunted that house. In the second place this evil spirit will enter into the person of one of the Councillors or Elders or samurai in attendace whom the lord most trusts and favors so that he may delude the lord's mind and seduce him into the ways of injustice and immorality.

Now in thus leading his lord astray this samurai may do so in six different ways. First he may prevent him from seeing or hearing anything and contrive that the others in attendance cannot state their views, or, even if they can, that they are not adopted, and generally manage so that his master regards him alone as indispensable and commits everything to his keeping.

Secondly, if he notices that any of the samurai about the household seems promising and likely to be useful to their lord he will so work things that he is transferred somewhere else and kept away from his master, and that connections of his own, or men who agree with him and are subservient and respectful and never oppose him are the only ones permitted to be about the lord. Thus he prevents his master from knowing anything about the extravagant and domineering way he lives.

In the third place he may persuade his lord to take a secondary consort on the plea that he has not enough descendants to ensure the succession, and procure damsels for this purpose without any inquiry into what family they come from as long as they are good to look at. And he will collect dancers and players on the "biwa" and "samisen" and assure his lord that they are essential to divert him and dispel his boredom. And even a lord who is by nature clever and energetic is apt to be led astray by feminine fascinations, much more one who is born lacking in these qualities.

And then his discrimination will depart from him and he will only think of amusement and become more and more addicted to it, so that eventually he will be entirely given up to dancing and gaiety inevitably followed by drinking parties at all times of the day and night. So he will come to spend all his time in the ladies' apartments without a thought for official and administrative business, and hating even the idea of an interview with his councillors on these subjects. Therefore, everything remains in the hands of the one evil councillor, and day by day his power increases, while all the others become mere nonentities with lips compressed and shrinking mien, and so the whole household goes from bad to worse.

In the fourth place, it follows that under these circumstances, as everything is kept secret, expenses increase and income has to be augmented, so that the old regulations are done away with and new ones enacted, and a spy put in there and someone censured there and allowances cut down, so that the lower ranks are in great straits without anyone caring in the least about it, and all so that their lord may have plenty and live in the lap of luxury. So that, though they do not say anything about it publicly, the greatest discontent is rife among all the retainers, and before long there is none who is single-heartedly loyal to his lord.

In the fifth place, though a Daimyo is one who should never be anything but experienced in the Way of the Warrior, since the evil councillor is not likely to care anything about it in an age of peace and quiet such as this, there will be no interest at all in military matters and no inspections of the armed forces. And everyone in the household will be quite pleased to fall in with this attitude, and none will trouble about military duties or make proper provisions for weapons and supplies, and be perfectly content to let things alone and just make do for the present.

So nobody would think, seeing the condition of the house now, that their ancestors had been warriors of great renown, and should some crisis supervene and find them unprepared, there would be nothing but flurry and confusion and nobody would know what to do.

In the sixth place, when the lord is thus addicted to pleasure, drink and dalliance, he will grow more and more wayward till his health becomes affected. All his retainers will be dispirited and lacking in sincerity, merely living from one day to the next and without any guidance from above, and eventually something may happen to the lord through the influence of this evil spirit.

And this man who is at the bottom of it all, this vengeful enemy of his master and evil genius of his house will be cursed by all the clan no doubt, but even so there will be nothing for it but that some nine or ten of them concert together to accuse him and bring him to judgment by a war of argument without soiling their hands.

But in that case the affair cannot be cleared up without making it public; and the lord and his house will be brought up for examination, and then matters may become more serious and end in sentence being passed upon them by the Shogun's government. And in all ages when a Daimyo has been unable to manage his affairs and has been disciplined by the government, the result has been that his house has come to an end.

As the proverb has it, "when you straighten the horn you kill the ox, and when you hunt the rats you burn the shrine," so when the lord's house is ruined, his retainers are discharged and lose their livelihood. Therefore, it is best to seize this great rascal of a councillor who is the evil spirit of the house and either stab him through or cut off his head whichever you prefer, and so put an end to him and his corrupt practices. And then you must straightway commit "seppuku" yourself.

Thus there will be no open breach or lawsuit or sentence and your lord's person will not be attainted, so that the whole clan will continue to live in security and there will be no open trouble in the Empire. And one who acts thus is a model samurai who does a deed a hundred-fold better than "junshi," for he has the three qualities of loyalty, faith, and valor, and will hand down a glorious name to posterity.

Daidoji Yuzan (1639-1730) K.B.S.

12th Century Hero 8 Feet in Height Defeated 999 Men

Benkei was a hero of the 12th Century reputed to have been eight feet in height and to be possessed of enormous strength. In his young days he was nicknamed Oniwaka (Young Demon). There is a stone in the grounds of the temple of Yoshino into which he is said to have driven two large nails with his fist. Later he stood at the Gojo Bridge in Kyoto and challenged all comers, and it is said that he collected no less than nine hundred and ninety nine swords from those he had defeated.

One day he challenged Yoshitsune, the half brother of Yoritomo, only to be beaten and to become the former's faithful follower. Benkei's most famous exploit had to do with the gigantic bell of Mii Temple near Lake Biwa. It is said that Benkei wanted to carry the bell to Mt. Hiei, but when he reached the top and began to strike the bell it emitted only a dismal note which sounded like 'I want to go back to Miidera.' He became so angry that he gave it a kick which sent it rolling down the mountain right to the door of the temple where it rightfully belonged.

The Wild Geese

Kino Tsurayuki

Unseen above me in the night,
Dark autumn night, they swiftly
fly,
The wild geese on their southward
flight.
While listening to their plaintive
cry,
I think of old friends far away,
And muse if, as in olden days,
These birds some message might
convey
From those who dwell in distant
ways!

Spring Showers

Fujiwara Toshiyuki

Through flow'ring branches
Pour the sudden showers,
Warm showers through branches
Sweetly blossoming.
What if they soak me,
So the glistening flowers
Let me partake
Their fragrance of the Spring!

Japan's Intercourse With East Asia

Asia, the largest of the continents, has produced the earliest as well as the best civilizations known in history. The outflow of Asiatic culture seems to have been toward the East, where the Sun rises, and in the Island of Japan the different forms of this culture underwent a process of refinement until they crystallized into perfection. And now this perfect culture is being propagated among the peoples of the East, to elevate and to enlighten. . . .

Although it is impossible to name the exact date on which began the intercourse between Japan and the Asiatic Continent, it is known that friendly relations existed during the third and ninth centuries inclusive. Of the nature of this relationship a Japanese scholar has written as follows:

"A nation stretches outwards for civilization, not awakened to its particular necessity nor compelled by any other nation, but mostly actuated by natural instinct. China of those days was possessed of the highest civilization of the world. She ranked foremost among the empires of the world of the day in the vastness of her sphere of influence, and as naturally as the magnet attracts the iron, China attracted the admiration of other nations."

One of the earliest proofs of Sino-Japanese relations comes from the pen of a third century Chinese historian, Fan Kua, who devotes a portion of his attention to Japanese in his chapter on "The Eastern Barbarians." As is to be expected, the description reveals a primitive stage of Japanese civilization. Another Chinese historian, Ch'en Shou, also of the third century, describes Japan at the time of the Empress Jingo in his "San Kuo Chih."

An incident of great import was the removal of the Imperial Palace to the province of Sttsu, now Osaka, under Emperor Ojin (270-310). It was solely for the convenience of carrying on communication with Korea and China that Emperor Ojin placed his capital at this place. It must be mentioned that Korea, because of its geographic propinquity, was a stepping-stone through which Chinese civilization filtered into Japan, for Japan is much nearer to Chosen than China.

From Shimonoseki to Fusan the distance is only 122 miles; from the Great Wall to the Yalu, it is some 400. Again, from Fusan to Seoul it is 274 miles; and from the Yalu to Seoul some 309 miles. But nearer than Shimonoseki is the Japanese group of islands known as Tsushima, the nearest of which is only some 30 miles from Fusan. In other words, Korea was an easy sea-trip from Japan, while it was a long and arduous land trip from the Great Wall.

Stepping-Stone of Civilization

Speaking of stepping-stones, it is well to bear in mind that the culture which found its way to Japan, whether directly from China or through Korea, was most probably not entirely Chinese. Not only the presence of Indian objects in Japan but the indications of Indian philosophy in the early Japanese Buddhism have led scholars to claim that China also must be considered as being, to a certain degree, a stepping-stone of other civilizations. The following passage is a picturesque description of the cosmopolitan China of the time:

"Along the streets of Chang'an there passed in those days Buddhist monks from India, envoys from Samarkand, Persia, Annam, Tonkin, Constantinople, Siberia, and students from Korea and Japan. The Japanese looked on with tireless curiosity and patient attention to observe and report on every aspect of Chinese life."

Chang'an was the capital of the T'ang period (618-907) which attained the very acme of Chinese culture, quite cosmopolitan in character.

An example of Chinese culture invading Japan via Korea is the coming of Wani, a Korean scholar, in 405. He is credited by historians as having been responsible for the official adoption of the Chinese language by the Japanese by virtue of his having been appointed to the tutorship of the then Japanese Crown Prince.

Thus far both the relations with, and contribution from, China have been comparatively scarce, for it was with the intodruction of Buddhism to Japan in 552 that the relations became truly active and the Chinese and Korean civilization flooded into Japan in abundance. The cause for this sudden impetus is readily understood; the coming of Buddhism meant not only the importation of religious teachings but also the tangible aspects of the religion such as temples and images.

The influence of this civilization reached its height in the Nara period (710-784), just preceding the Heian. The very fact that the Nara epoch has been politically characterized as having been a theocracy is indicative of the influence of this new religion.

Historic Events

Even before the eighth century is reached there is the so-called seventeen-article Constitution written in 604 by Prince Shotoku Taishi, a name which is intimately connected with the early success of Buddhism in Japan. These seventeen articles merit consideration in this study because they employed not only the Chinese language but Chinese thought in the main. They are therefore suggestive of how deeply the continental civilization had permeated the mind of the Japanese people.

Another historic event is the Great Reform of 645 in which the continental influence was no small item. From the standpoint of Japanese political development, this Reform marks the beginning of the evolution of Japan to a centralized national state. It was the first attempt at national unity. The Great Reform was Japanese in the theory of sovereignty and Chinese in the machinery of state administration. Its purpose, which was stimulated by the Emperor, was to increase and bring to the mind of the people the supreme authority of the sovereign.

Another Chinese institution which the Japanese did not adopt, and which is interesting to the historian because of the harmful effects it has had on China, was the system of civil service examination. To China, who retained this system of appointment to governmental position, it has been quite disastrous. Scholars agree that the pre-revolutionary China owed much of her misery to the presence of this institution because of its conduciveness to conservatism. The course of study upon which a student was tested emphasized history, philosophy, ethics, politics, and poetry, but there was little of what might be termed science. The antiquity of the texts strengthened the force of authority and gave little play for critical investigation of what, has been termed scientific spirit.

It is misleading to assert that in China the scholars were the gentlemen, or the representatives of the highest ideal in the population. The Chinese scholars, in reality, represented the most conservative element in the population and had been a great detriment to the advancement of China. Especially was this conservatism conspicuous with regard to China's relations with the West in the nineteenth century.

The scholars were opposed to Western learning and modern innovations, and as they were the recognized leaders of the people they blocked the encroachment of new ideas. Japan's reaction, however, under similar circumstances, was one of welcome and acceptance, a phenomenon which was a direct result of Japan's refusal to incorporate into her life the examination system.

T'ang Dynasty

The T'ang dynasty has the distinction of having maintained the longest reign in China of any dynasty up until that time. The distinction, other than being the first dynasty to achieve such a record, lies in the fact that for a ruling house to hold sway for some 300 years reflects a strong and intelligent reign.

It seems as if historians have been unable to find enough superlatives with which to describe the glory of the T'ang civilization. It has been referred to as the "Augustan Age" of China, or again as the "Golden Age." She was the most powerful, the most enlightened, most progressive, best-governed empire on the face of the globe. In 622 a Japanese priest wrote as follows concerning this dynasty:

"The land of the Great T'ang is a wonderful country, whose laws are complete and fixed. Constant communication should be kept up with it."

It was under this dynasty and under the leadership particularly of two of its brilliant rulers, Tai Tsung (618) and Ming Huang (712), that China realized some of the greatest cultural achievements. Her poetry is said to have reached its perfection during the T'ang and in the field of painting, her most famous artist Wu Tao-tzu is to be compared with Phidias and Michaelangelo. The T'ang dynasty is associated most of all in Chinese minds with poetry. China's best efforts in this direction were chiefly produced within the limits of its 300 years' duration, and they have been carefully preserved as finished models for future poets of all generations.

There was progress, also, in her governmental activities during this time, especially with regard to the centralization of administration. This was effected by the adoption of the practice of appointing provincial officials from the capital.

It is important to note that the entire Nara Period (710-784) of Japanese history falls within the scope of the T'ang dynasty which, as has been noted, embraces the years 618-907. It should be noted also that the years of the Nara Period coincide with the truly great years of the T'ang dynasty, for, as is typical of Chinese dynasties—for that matter, most dynasties—there is a period of degeneration prior to the actual fall of the ruling family. The journey to China was by no means an easy one in those days and records show that those who made the trip encountered innumerable hardships, and yet there was a constant stream of travellers and missions.

However, the glory of the T'ang was not destined to continue; its decline occurred almost simultaneously with the establishment and rise of the Japanese Heian epoch (794-1156). By the year 894 the Japanese court had ceased to send a regular envoy to China. China in the ninth century had little to teach Japan in matters of either material or moral civilization. The cessation of embassies was by no means an unfortunate thing for Japan. It gave the Japanese an opportunity to depend on their own genius. Instead of importing new arts and literature, Japan produced her own. And we have described many of them, mostly in the field of literature, in previous articles.

(By Tamaki Nao)

Cradle of Japan

The early history of Japan, according to the oldest historical chronicle, the Nihon Shoki, began in the vicinity of this place, known in ancient times as the land of Hyuga, on the Pacific shores of the present Miyazaki Prefecture, in the southeastern part of Kyushu. The chronicle records that the first Emperor Jimmu started on his expedition to unify Japan from this point by boat. After bringing the various clans together, he was enthroned at Kashihara, in central Japan, on February 11, 660 B.C. The above picture shows Shinto priests walking up the stone steps leading to Udo Shrine located near the point from which Emperor Jimmu started his empire-founding expedition.

Serving a Liege Lord Was Not an Easy Task

Honor of Clan Was First Consideration of All Samurai

INDIVIDUALISM ABHORRED

Samurai Were Taught to Prepare During Peacetime For Emergency

When a samurai is in service it may well happen that his lord has very large expenses to meet and his circumstances become straitened in consequence, so that he has to borrow part of the salaries of his retainers for a certain number of years.

And in this case, whether the amount is great or small, it is highly improper for a samurai to suggest, or even hint in the privacy of his family, much less outside it, that this causes him any difficulty or embarrassment. For from of old it has been the custom for retainers to rally to the help of their lord in his time of need just as he has always been ready to help them in theirs.

And when a lord is pressed by private liabilities so that it affects his public duties and prevents him from undertaking things it is considered the business of a Daimyo to do, and has to put up with a lot of annoyance as a result, this must be a very painful thing for his retainers to contemplate.

However, ordinary affairs can go on somehow, but suppose there should happen tomorrow some unexpected disturbance on the frontier of the province and our contingent be ordered to start at once to take up some position, the first thing that would be needed would be money. But, however clever one may be, this commodity cannot be produced immediately; as the proverb has it, like a man with his hand caught under a stone who cannot move in any direction, it would be difficult to do anything, and yet the other Daimyos will all be ready to start on the fixed day, and that day cannot be altered, so that all unprepared as we are there is no escape from setting out too.

In time of peace a military procession makes a brave show and people from the country come crowding into the houses of the towns to see it, so that it is exposed to the view of all classes, and if our array is inferior to the others it is a lifelong shame to the lord and his captains.

So when we consider all this and its importance, all samurai, both great and small, old retainers and recently joined ones, must not fail to contribute a suitable proportion of their salary. And during this period of reduced income everyone has to use his brains a little and contrive to cut down the number of men and horses and wear garments of cotton and paper in winter and cotton "katabira" in summer.

Then for the morning and evening meals only unpolished rice and rice bran and "misoshiru" must be eaten, and everyone must split his own wood and draw his own water and make his wife cook the rice and in fact put up with every possible hardship, for it is the duty of all who are in the service of a lord to bend all their energies to keep his affairs in proper order.

And if we put up with these difficulties even in this period of economy, we can meet any special need of our lord and raise some emergency expenses. For one can, for instance, pawn his spare swords and his wife's workbox, and with the value of these he will have enough without borrowing.

Even if your lord does not hear of it or the councillors and superior officers despise you for it, it is an unspeakable thing that a samurai should be thought to make complaints about the reduction of his salary.

Daidoji Yuzan (1639-1730) K.B.S.

Popular Vehicle In Eastern Asia Began in Nippon

The jinrikisha, or ricksha, is believed by some to have been invented by an American missionary named Jonathan Goble who had been a sailor with Commodore Perry, but Japanese records credit its invention to a man named Yosuke Izumi, from Chikuzen in Kyushu.

The word Jinrikisha means "man-power carriage." After its appearance in Japan the idea spread to Shanghai, Hongkong, and other parts of the East. The ricksha is very handy for doctors, however, as also for other people who have to travel about here and there making many calls on the way. They are also useful for sight-seeing in places like Kyoto, Nara and Tokyo.

TRAVELING SAMURAI HAD TO BE DISCREET

They Were Taught That the Shortest Road Was the Longest Way

A samurai in service when on a journey, if he is a small retainer, should ride with the baggage on a pack-horse. And in case he falls off he should tie up his two swords together so that they do not slip from their scabbards. But to tie up the hilt of the long sword into a thick bundle with a three-foot towel is a thing that ought not to be done.

The same can be said of tying up the sheath of the spear with a thick rope to keep it on. There must not be the least carelessness about these things. And if you put on your baggage insignia or labels, "Retainer of Lord So-and-so," it may appear somewhat disrespectful to his house.

And when, as is the custom on journeys nowadays, you get a horse direct from the ostler, if the previous rider is a samurai you should wait to dismount yourself until he has dismounted at the bidding of the ostler. And the reason is that if you dismount at the bidding of the groom and stand there, the other will be constrained to change his mount though it may be he had not that intention. And if one has taken the trouble to get off a horse he may feel some embarrassment if he has to mount again.

In crossing rivers en route one should always engage a wading coolie, for if you grudge the expense or think you are an expert in the water, and cross without one and your horse falls and the luggage gets wet and perhaps a servant injured you will look very foolish.

Or again with the idea of shortening the journey if you ride at Yokkaichi or get on a boat at Awazu you will be very short-sighted. For if you go by the ordinary boat from Kuwana and then meet with rough weather you have some excuse, but if you take a lot of trouble and go by a by-road and there is any mishap there is none at all. So the old verse advises,

Does the warrior think
That the ford at Yabase
Is the nearer way?
He should know the shortest road
Goes round by the Seta Bridge.

And this principle of the longest way being the shortest does not only apply to roads. It must be kept in mind in everything.

Daidoji Yuzan (1639-1730) K.B.S.

Tanka From "Tosa Nikki"

Kino Tsurayuki

Drive us toward the glistening
shell-strewn sand,
I would descend from out my
ship, O waves!
"Shell of forgetfulness" clasped in
my hand,
Then shall my soul obtain the
peace it craves—
Forgetfulness of all the longing
vain
For her whose face I may not
see again!

Plum-Blossom and Snow

Kino Tsurayuki

Were but the plum-flowers scentless as the snow,
That softly falls upon the budding
spray,
How could we tell the pure white
blooms that blow
From the cold snowflakes, all alike
as they,
Starring the brown boughs' tracery today?

A Mother's Farewell to Her Son

E'en as the hart, who ardent
woos his mate
When the bush-clover opens
purple blooms,
Hath one son only, even thus
am I
Mother of only one, who even
now
On a far journey fares, in a
strange land,
With but, perchance, grass-pillow for his head.
Wherefore close-threaded beads
of bamboo rings
And brimming jars of sake I set
forth,
And shining yufu cloths, before
the shrine,
Praying the mighty God, with
humble prayers,
To bring my loved one safely
home to me!

The Ghost

It is an awesome thing,
To meet a wandering
In the dark night,
The dark and rainy night,
A phantom greenish-grey,
Ghost of some wight,
Poor mortal wight
Wandering
Lonesomely
Through
The black
Night!

POLICY TO ADJUST FOREIGN TRADE TOLD

Number of Importers, Exporters To Be Reduced—Many Concerns to Be Amalgamated

One of the major items, of the many important missions with which the Foreign Trade Control Association is entrusted, namely the consolidation and adjustment of the numerous importers and exporters, will be enforced in accordance with the following policy, reports the Chugai.

1. The number of importers and exporters hitherto engaged in foreign trade with neutral countries shall be reduced to about 30 per cent, and the total volume of their trade to about 80 per cent, of their past records. Incidentally the basic plan covers (a) the amalgamation of those concerns jointly capitalized at 300,000 or more regardless of the merchandise handled by them and (b) the amalgamation of those engaged in any one merchandise, and jointly capitalized at ¥200,000 to ¥300,000.

2. The control over exports to Yen bloc countries shall be conducted in such a manner that 60 per cent of the total volume scheduled for export (confined to the merchandise for which exports are controlled on the part of the now existing exporters' union) shall be allotted to those engaged in the past in exports to Yen bloc countries, 20 per cent to those recognized as exporters (excluding foreign nationals) engaged in trade with neutral countries and the balance (20 per cent) to eligible parties pending their application.

Many Laws Enforced

Faithfully reflecting the complicated nature of our international trade, a large variety of laws and regulations have been enforced in connection with the control over foreign trade. For instance, cases were not few where shipments of one description of merchandise were handicapped by prohibitive injunctions according to territorial classifications, and it is but natural that exporters concerned should have racked their brains to interpret the intrinsic meaning of the authorities' idea. It is from this point of view that the complicated laws and regulations for control over foreign trade have been completely replaced by the simplified and standardized regulations in the form of the Foreign Trade Control Ordinance and of the Regulations for Enforcement of the first-mentioned ordinance, both of which are compiled to conform with the States schedule of planned foreign trade and the State management of foreign trade.

Work Described

Reviewing the marked changes wrought in Japan's foreign trade by the war, the Chugai Shogyo describes the work of the Foreign Trade Control Association, the agency which was organized under the sponsorship of the Commerce and Industry Ministry with the vital aim of expanding Japan's trade with the everwidening areas of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The article in question, in substance follows:

It was on October 30 last year that the Foreign Trade Control Association was formally designated as an agency subject to the Ordinance governing the Key Industry Control Organization promulgated by the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

Following the asset-freezing decree enforced about that time by the United States, the tension between Japan and the United States was such that it was liable to snap at any moment. Those engaged in foreign trade with neutral countries, however entertained more or less hope of continued relations with them.

Due, however, to the subsequent outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, there was no more need of our importers and exporters taking into consideration their trade with countries outside the sphere and thus they were all the more willing to be subject to Government control through the Foreign Trade Control Association.

Invested With Powers

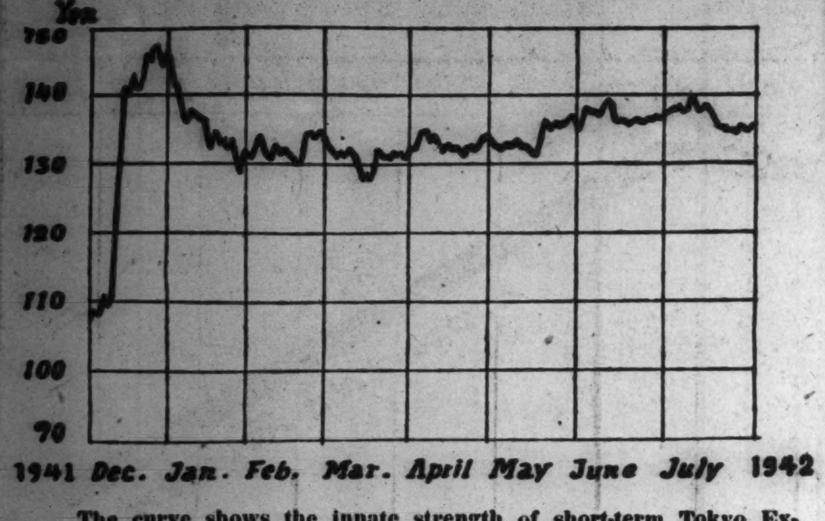
At once the Foreign Trade Control Association was invested with powers to exercise control over foreign trade according to the territorial classifications of the countries concerned as well as the classifications of commodities handled for foreign trade, so as to avoid competition between the exporters doing business according to territorial classifications and those according to the classifications of commodities.

Another mission entrusted to the Foreign Trade Control Association was the reorganization of the existing structure of foreign trade. The fact is, however, this reorganization was mostly effected by the Commerce and Industry Ministry so as to facilitate the business routine of the Foreign Trade Control in the following manner:

(1) The Sundry Goods Exporters' Unions formerly engaged in foreign trade according to territorial classifications have all of them been divested of their functions of control with the only exception of the East Asia Staple Goods Exporters' Union. In consequence, the Foreign Trade Promotion Company of Japan will supersede the Sundry Goods Exporters' Guilds with the exception of the East Asia Staple Goods Exporters' Union.

(2) The Foreign Trade Promotion Company of Japan will also adjust the shipment of commodities to neutral countries within the Yen bloc, it being understood, however, that commodities for shipment to East Asia Countries at large will be continuously handled by the East Asia Staple Goods Exporters' Guild.

Tokyo, New, Daily Average



The curve shows the innate strength of short-term Tokyo Exchange, new, key stock on the market, which has maintained the ¥130 level in spite of all the world-shaking events of the past eight months. The Pearl Harbor victory of December 8 is reflected most eloquently in the skyrocketing upswing from below the ¥110 level to nearly the ¥150 level. The curve since then is clearly upward, indented by technical factors attending all business transactions. On July 9, short-term Tokyo, new, was quoted at ¥140.80, the highest price since January 7, while on July 14 unsettled deliveries in spots amounted to 1,340,628 shares, the highest record since the establishment of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, indicating an exuberant investment capacity.

Work of Italian's In Brazil Praised

(Continued From Page 6)

This attitude inconvenienced the employers who had to keep a substantial number of reserve workers to meet the demands of their plantation enterprise; but such was never the case with the Italian immigrants.

Hard Workers

The Italian settlers invariably accepted their new life with such a zeal that they became inured to places of their settlement, hoping that their posterity would have a better and prosperous life. Therefore, the Italians proved ideal workers in coffee plantations. However, those Italians who came over to Brazil after the first World War acquired a shifting habit. On the expiration of their contract period, they would leave to seek work in a better plantation or a newly reclaimed land. Although the majority of Italians entering Brazil were illiterate, they were interested in their work. Many of them, after working in coffee plantations for more than a decade, would move into a near-by village or a town, and investing their savings would either engage themselves in other forms of agricultural enterprise or set themselves up as independent farmers.

According to the 1920 census, the total number of Italian residents in Sao Paulo Province was 800,000 exclusive of their children born in Brazil. Of this, 11,825 were farm owners. Therefore, it is clear to what extent they have contributed to the development of agriculture in that locality. Also they have played a commendable role in the growth of agricultural enterprises in Pernambuco, Minas Geraes, Espirito, Parana and Rio Grande do Sul. As regards industrial activities, the contribution of Italian residents is by no means negligible, as will be seen from the following comparative table:

	Number	Capital in contos	Pct. against the aggregate capital
Brazil	4,546	2,180,664	68
Canada	4	530,892	16
Italy	2,284	178,661	6
Syria	294	82,712	3
Britain	24	81,704	3
Portugal	579	52,587	4
America	12	23,236	
Spain	309	16,688	
Germany	150	9,697	
Austria	53	5,173	
France	22	2,388	
Japan	76	1,537	
Others	310	63,487	
Total	8,627	3,229,451	

From the foregoing it is obvious that the Italians with the exception of Canadians are leading other nationalities in industrial activities. But it must be noted that the figure for Canada represents its capital investments in electrical enterprises only. Therefore, in general industrial business the Italians not only rank first among other foreign residents, but also exercise a reckonable influence throughout the country.

It may be recalled that Francisco Matarezzo, an Italian who came to Brazil as an immigrant years ago, made his living by selling bananas. But afterwards he rose to become such a wealthy and influential businessman that he was made a count by the Italian King in his late years.

Since then many members of the Matarezzo family have done a great amount of creditable work for their adopted country, and thus they have secured a strong foothold for the Italian residents in every town and city.

In the military field too, the descendants of the early Italian immigrants are playing a no mean part. However, it appears that very few of them enlist as ordinary soldiers. Although the conscription system is in force in the country, it does not require a large army to defend its integrity. It is said that at present it has enforced a special system under which all youths between seventeen and twenty years of age are being trained at night for a period of one year. After the completion of the training, they are being made qualified reservists. Hence, it may be presumed that there are many soldiers of Italian parentage in the Brazilian Army.

The activities of the Italian immigrants are not confined to only agricultural and industrial fields; they have made their influence felt in the artistic life of the country as well. Being naturally fond of fine arts and music, they have contributed their share to the advancement of Brazilian culture. In every village or town where Italians predominate there is a theater hall which serves as the place for diffusion of Italian music and dramatic art. They have also made their peculiarities felt in the architectural sphere. Because of such cultural intermingleness there has arisen a durable bond of understanding between the Italian residents and the Brazilian nationals.

From these manifold healthy enterprises of the Italian immigrants, it is quite easy to understand why there is no friction between the Brazilians and naturalized Italians or second generation Italians. The Italian settlement in Brazil is mostly concentrated in the southern part of the country, mainly because the mild climate and the fertile nature of the soil there suit the temperament of the immigrants. The exact number of Italians residing in Brazil is not known, but it is believed to be somewhere between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.7	+ .60
N.Y.K., new, short-term	93.1	+ .20
Kanebo Spinning, new, short-term	99.4	Same
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.75	Same

MINISTRY WILL SPONSOR ESSAY ON PRICE PROBLEMS

Subjects That Are Eligible Given —Ten Prizes of ¥500 Each To Be Awarded

To further popular understanding of the low price policy, the Commerce and Industry Ministry, with the Central Price Control Cooperative Council, will sponsor an essay contest on price problems it was revealed here today.

Essays on present and future price problems pertaining to specific commodities such as iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, fibers, chemical industrial products, machinery and tools, coal, oil and daily necessities will be accepted for the contest. Through this contest, the Ministry is desirous of obtaining comprehensive opinions of the public on price issues.

PRICES GO NARROW UNDER PROFIT-TAKE

Short-Term Wares Firm, Steady With Growing Tendency to Buy on Scale Down

The Tokyo Stock Exchange was comparatively dull with a fair amount of profit-taking in progress yesterday, and movements were narrow in transactions.

In the long-term section, quotations of textile industrials slightly slipped in sympathy with the noticeable relapse of rayon and spinning wares during last week.

The short-term section was nevertheless firm and steady with a growing tendency to buy on a scale down, and so it was with the spot market.

Monday's closing prices of the key wares in the short-term section were: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥131.70, N.Y.K., new ¥93.10, Kanebo Spinning ¥151.60, its new ¥99.40, and Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥88.70.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section

	Clos.		Oct.	Nov.
Fuji Spinning (50)	72.4	d .2	....	72.9
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	152.4	u .2	152.5	152.6
Do. new (25)	99.8	d .8	100.1	100.2
Tokyo Rayon (50)	42.4	d2.3	42.0	41.3
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	....	u .2	66.2	66.6

Second Section

N. Y. K. (50)	109.1	d1.8	109.0	109.5
Do. new (37½)	....	d .4	....	73.2
O. S. K. (50)	98.0	d .4	98.0	....
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	....	d .4	....	85.7
Do. new (25)	....	u .3	57.0	57.5
Uraga Dock (50)	89.7	d1.7	90.3	90.9
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	89.0	d .7	89.4	90.2
Hitachi Works (50)	....	d .3	76.1	....

Third Section

Japan Automobile Ind	75.8	u .3	....	75.2
Japan Nickel	....	u .4	43.9	43.9

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

Kogo 5%	107.75	107.75	107.75	107.75
Second 5%	107.70	107.70	107.70	107.70
First 4%	103.25	103.25	103.25	103.25

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	131.2	131.3	131.0	131.7
N. Y. K., old	109.4	109.4	109.3	....
N. Y. K., new	93.0	93.0	92.9	93.1
Kanegafuchi Spin	151.6	151.6	151.4	151.6
Do. new	99.1	99.2	99.0	99.4
Teikoku Rayon, n.	83.7	83.7	83.2	83.9
Osaka Stock, new	70.4	70.5	70.2	70.5
S. M. Railway	73.5	73.5	73.5	....
Mitsubishi Heavy	89.0	....	....	88.7
Hitachi Works	77.1	77.5	77.1	77.5
Japan Steel Tube	66.1	66.3	66.1	66.9
Japan Oil	77.3	77.3	77.0	77.2
Japan Mining	57.5	57.3	57.3	57.3
Manchuria Ind	57.9	....	....	57.9

Vignettes of Bushido in Action

(Continued from Page 6)

of the infantry."

Code for Warriors

Bushido began as a code for warriors, and grew up into a national philosophy. On the way to this maturity, it early picked up and incorporated among its fundamental precepts appreciation for all things beautiful, whether of character, or abstract truth, or art.

So it is that we find from the very beginning the appreciation of beauty no less lightly regarded than the capacity for valor in the bushi-warrior. The Japanese have a concept of Bushido expressed by the significant combination of the two words "Bun-Bu," which is a phrase literally meaning "literature-military arts."

As you stand in a museum and observe a complete set of ancient Japanese armor, one among the many curious accoutrements may strike you with peculiar surprise. It is a little outfit for the wayside composition of verses.

Always a Poet

On some lonely scouting mission, or perhaps after a hard day's march, the Japanese warrior, might be charmed by woodland shadows, or the song of birds, and in response to the inspiration, he could sit down and indite a tanka, one of those elliptical little poems of just thirty-one syllables, which for their brevity were particularly suited to improvisation.

As a matter of fact much that is known of Bushido is gleaned from anthologies of poems such as "Myriad Leaves" or "The Garner of the Old and the New," for these collections of fugitive verses were largely the poems of fighting men.

The bushi-warrior was taught: "Though they come stealing to your bedside in the silent watches of the night, drive not away, but rather cherish these—the fragrance of flowers, the sound of distant bells, the insect hummings of a frosty night!"

Here is a beautiful story of an old poem which, romantically enough, might never have survived the passing centuries had not it played a major role in the story of the death of its composer:

During one of the battles for supremacy between the Genji and the Heike clans about eight hundred years ago Okabe Tadazumi, a Genji captain, took the head of an enemy. Okabe knew, after his fiercely fought duel, that he had vanquished a worthy opponent; but in an age when individual prowess on the battlefield could be proven only by verifying the name of the opponent, Okabe was extremely vexed because his foe remained incognito.

A search for some means of identification at first proved fruitless. In the lining of the helmet, however, was found a roll of poems. The poems showed a touch of genius, and Okabe engrossed himself in their reading, forgetting for the time that he was in the midst of war.

Mystery Solved

Suddenly he came across a signature under one of the poems. He read:

"Twilight upon my path,
And for mine inn tonight
The shadow of a tree,
And for mine host, a flower."
—TADANORI

The verse spoke for the dead warrior, and Tadanori was incognito no more.

As Japanese annals prove, the wonder is, that while Tadanori may have been an exceptional poet, the propensity for versifying is not an exceptional trait in the bushi-warrior. Nobunaga, of whom historians speak as a "mighty savage," traveled through his eventful life reciting in times of stress a poem which began: "A brief dream, a fleeting vision is the fifty years of man. . . ."

(To Be Concluded)

Waters Adjacent to Mentaway Islands Are Big Reservoir of Under-Sea Wealth

The Waters adjacent to the Mentaway Islands that stand to the west of Sumatra have been found to be an immense lake of fish. If the underwater wealth there is properly developed by modern fishing methods, the inhabitants of the southern regions will be assured of an ample supply of fish and other aquatic products, says the Nichi Nichi correspondent in Sumatra.

The morning dawns at all port-towns on the western coast of Sumatra with native fishermen's songs coming back from the offing operating canoes laden with fish, shellfish and other treasures of the deep. About eight in the morning, the fish markets of these port-towns are thronged with buyers—natives, Chinese and foreigners—and in only a couple of hours the markets are quiet again all fish having been sold out. In most cases, these treasures from the deep attract buyers as soon as they are placed on the markets, on account of the increditable low prices. For instance, a splendid porgy nearly three feet long can be bought for ¥0.80 to ¥1.00, an equally big tunny for ¥0.30 only, a fairly big lobster for ¥0.15 or ¥0.20, etc. As for mackerel, horse-mackerel, etc., they are sold by the basketful.

Fishing Methods Simple

The method of fishing among the natives is very simple. They fish by means of dummy bait and dragnets of a primite shape. The finny-tribe in those waters are neither cunning enough to shun anglers nor are they particular about bait. The anglers are only required to drop drails with dummy bait. They need no elaborate art of fishing. Nevertheless, the catch is surprisingly small. 1,500 native fishermen of the Mentaway Islands caught only 2,000 tons during 1941. This was because the native fishermen cease fishing as soon as they get enough to cover their living expenditure for the day.

The warm current from the Bay of Bengal and the cold current from the adjacent waters of South Australia meet each other near the Mentaway Islands. Moreover, immense armies of fish swarm around those islands in search of food. These are the principal factors that render the sea about the Mentaway Islands a natural depot of fish and other treasures of the deep.

Left Untouched

The immense aquatic wealth in those waters, however, has been practically left untouched, because there was not much demand for fish in Sumatra which, even today is one of the most thinly peopled islands in the world. The natives of Sumatra did not know anything about the value of fish as a fertilizer and moreover, the Dutch authorities on the islands were devoting their efforts to the improvement of the spacious estates they had had under their possession throughout the island and had no time to encourage fishery in the adjacent waters.

The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, however, has brought about a fundamental change in the position of the South Sea fishery, which is now required to play an important role in securing the self-supply of foodstuffs in the southern regions. All fishing interests in those regions are now taxed with the duty of increasing the catch by all means.

In view of the situation, the authorities concerned are now engaged in the construction of salt-beds as a preliminary step to modernization of fishery in the adjacent waters. Thus, the days are near at hand when the fish from the sea of the Mentaway Islands will greatly promote the dietary welfare of the inhabitants in the southern regions.

TO START HEMP SPINNING

Kanegafuchi Company Will Establish New Concern in Chosen

In view of the mounting importance of hemp as a wartime raw material, the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company has decided to establish a new hemp production company in Chosen by purchasing the existing Chosen Hemp and Cotton Spinning Company.

Capitalized at ¥3,000,000, the new concern will undertake hemp production on an unified basis. The Company will not only engage in the planting of hemp, but will manufacture hemp yarns and tissues.

The Chosen Hemp and Cotton Spinning Company, which will be purchased by Kanegafuchi, has a plant equipped with 5,000 spindles and 250 weaving machines in Zenra Hokudo, Chosen.

Bill Clearings

September 7
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	223,489	140,679
Balance	20,223	19,581

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,0000
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Nihombashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihombashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—87 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Ar[illegible], Esq.
Directors: Ryuzo Watanabe, Esq., Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Eizaburo Sugano, Esq., Keikichi Kataoka, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (Zaidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
Established 1880
Capital, Paid-up .. ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥145,900,000
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VICE-PRESIDENTS:
H. KASHIWAGI
S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
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H. Kashiwagi — C. Arima
Baron Koyata Iwasaki — K. Nishi
Baron I. Morimura — J. Okada
K. Kodama — S. Asada
Head Office, Yokohama
T. OHMURA, Manager
Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Manager
Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Agent
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Hoihow
Hongkong
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Hsinking
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Moji
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Otaru
Padang
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Paris
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Rangoon
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P.I. MATCH INDUSTRY RETURNS TO NORMAL

Restored to Pre-War Level, Thanks to Strenuous Efforts Of Japanese Authorities

Match manufacture in the Philippine Islands has been restored to the pre-war standard, thanks to the efforts of the Japanese military administration authorities there who are giving first preference to the restoration of industries that have close bearings on the well-being of the natives of that country, reports the Domei correspondent from Manila.

The only match manufacturing plant in the Philippine Islands belonged to the Philippine Match Manufacturing Company, a Swedish interest. This plant suspended its operation after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. In view of the great importance of matches as one of the essential daily commodities, the Japanese military administration authorities exercised strenuous efforts for speedy restoration of operation of the match manufactory, and in only a couple of months after the occupation of the islands by the Imperial Forces, succeeded in reconstructing the match manufacturing industry to pre-war standards.

The Philippine Match Manufacturing Company has its plants operating at full capacity now, producing 3,000 boxes of matches a day, which covers about 70 per cent of the demands of the islands.

The Philippine Match Manufacturing Company is a 700,000 peso company incorporated in the Philippine Islands. The Japanese military administration authorities concerned are exercising control over the operation of the plants. Meantime, the distribution of matches among the natives and other inhabitants of the islands is being conducted by the Daily Commodities Distribution Association.

DEVELOPMENT WILL START OF FUROKURA COPPER MINE

Large-Scale Prospecting of Deposits in North-Eastern Japan to Be Begun

To meet an increasing demand for copper from the munitions industries, the Imperial Mining Development Company has decided to develop the Furokura Copper Mine in the northeastern part of Japan under its direct supervision.

The Furokura Copper Mine, which is owned by the Furukawa Mining Company, covers a total area of over 4,000,000 tsubo in Akita and Aomori Prefectures, and has been noted to possess a promising deposit of copper ore.

A large-scale prospecting of the said mine is expected to take place in the near future by the experts of the Imperial Mining Development Company.

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(Formerly The First National Bank)
(ESTABLISHED 1873)
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RESERVE ¥89,500,000
A Complete Banking Service
Head Office: Tokyo
BRANCHES:
Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto and other principal cities at home; Seoul, Fusan in Korea, Dairen in Manchuria.
Correspondents:—All important places at home and abroad.

The Mitsui Bank, Limited
Capital Subscribed ¥100,000,000
Capital Paid-up 60,000,000
Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits ... 95,795,067
(SEPTEMBER, 1942)
HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO
(1, Muromachi 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku)
Inland Branches:
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THE SANWA BANK LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .... ¥ 107,200,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 72,200,000
RESERVE FUNDS 52,860,000
DEPOSITS (30/6/'42) 3,544,424,853
President: SADAHIKO NAKANE
Vice-President: KIYOHIDE OKANO
Managing Directors:
Kenji Marukawa, Miki Yamada,
Sadakuni Kato, Shigekazu Ono
HEAD OFFICE: Imabashi 3-chome, Osaka
TOKYO OFFICE: Marunouchi 1-chome, Tokyo
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TOKYO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1942

British Aid for America

An amazing bit of information which provides an illuminating commentary on the war production efforts of the United States has just been issued from London. Here is the actual dispatch:

"The United States is now receiving Lease-Lend aid from Britain on an enormous scale, it was revealed in an official statement released in Washington. The Washington statement says that this British Lease-Lend aid covers a range as wide as the needs of the world-wide war. For American forces abroad it ranges from squadrons of Spitfires, from building airdromes and naval bases to chocolate bars and bananas. In Britain, American airmen are flying Spitfires, American troops are handling British 25 pounder guns, the output of our ordnance factories is being used for American gunners, British anti-aircraft guns are stationed along American guns to defend American cities as well as the Panama Canal, thousands of British barrage balloons were leased to the United States in a hurry soon after Pearl Harbor."

This information can mean only one thing. It means that America, self-proclaimed "arsenal of democracy," is failing down miserably on the job. Far from supplying beleaguered Britain with necessary war materials, the United States is so utterly unable to equip even her own military forces that the hard-pressed British have been forced to share their own meager equipment with the improvident Americans. No wonder the British are broadcasting their astonishing feat to the world!

It would be surprising but conceivable that the first contingent of American troops to be dispatched to Europe should suffer from the shortage of some items of equipment which the British might temporarily offer to make good. It would be surprising but conceivable also that the building of physical plants like airdromes and bases on British territory should be undertaken by the British even if they were to be used by the American forces. But the extent of the British aid to the Americans does not stop there. It goes to the inconceivable extent of furnishing the American troops with the whole wide range of essential supplies from airplanes to chocolate bars and bananas. Whole British factories are being forced to devote their entire capacities to meeting the needs of the American troops as they come demanding British aircraft and British artillery and British ammunition.

But the surprise does not end even there. The dispatch discloses that the American output of anti-aircraft guns and barrage balloons is so inadequate that the British have had to send their own guns and balloons all the way to America to help protect American cities. The dispatch also discloses that the Americans were so incapable of patrolling their own waters satisfactorily that British Royal Air Force units had to be sent to America to help the Americans patrol their own coast against German submarines. Can there be any greater disgrace than this for America which proudly boasts that it is the only shining hope for the defeat-pressed Allies!

What has happened to America's proud boast of being the "arsenal of democracy"? What has happened to all the military supplies and equipment which the United States was going to send to save Britain and the Soviet Union and all the other Allied countries which are so desperately in need? What has happened to the stupendous productive power of which the Americans used to boast, productive power which they used to claim would turn the tide of the war?

The truth is that whatever the theoretical productive potentiality of the United States may be, the Americans have not been able to turn it into actual use. War production in the United States is lagging so far behind schedule that far from sending equipment to their allies, the Americans are being forced to beg from their allies to outfit their own troops. Instead of being the white hope of the Allies, the United States is still in many respects a liability to the Allied cause.

For all their proud boasts, the Americans have done nothing to indicate that they can win the war. In fact, their performance so far has been to prove just the opposite. The British cannot be blamed for expressing a little pride in themselves for the aid which they have given to their would-be saviors from America. But this little expression of British pride is a terrific comment on the uselessness of the United States as military ally.

A Balanced Budget for the Philippines

One indication of the success of the new administration of the Philippines under Japanese aegis is to be seen in the financial condition of the new government. It is admittedly a herculean task to restore a smoothly functioning government in any country which has had the misfortune to be the scene of actual fighting. But within a few short weeks after the sound of the guns has died away, an efficient government is not only functioning in the Philippines but functioning on a balanced budget. Such a feat is all the more remarkable when the unnatural economy of the Philippines under the former American rule is taken into consideration.

Apparently the actual outcome has surpassed even the rosiest hopes of the well-wishers of the new government, as an examination of the budget for the 1942-3 fiscal year will indicate. Considering the emergency conditions prevailing, the authorities took the unusual step of dividing the current fiscal year into four separate periods of uneven length. The first period, running from the time of the establishment of the new government on January 23 until the end of April, saw a revenue of only 1,896,000 pesos as against an expenditure of 7,808,000 pesos, producing a deficit of 5,912,000 pesos, which was met with a loan from the Japanese Military Administration.

For the second period, comprising the months of May and June, the authorities modestly planned for a revenue of 3,864,000 pesos and an expenditure of 3,810,000 pesos to produce a surplus of 54,000 pesos. But the actual revenues surpassed all expectations, attesting to the success with which the normal tax structure of the nation had been restored following the cessation of hostilities. When the income was computed, there was found to be a surplus of 1,967,000 pesos.

Because of this happy state of affairs, for the third period comprising the months of of July, August, and September, the authorities saw fit to make provisions for an unexpectedly liberal expenditure for various reconstruction activities. Even with the expenditure of as much as 6,982,000 pesos, a surplus of 478,600 pesos is expected to result.

With an ever increasing income thus assured, the government is planning the expenditure of 3,000,000 pesos each month starting in October. With the revenues and expenditure both reaching a normal condition of stabilization, the budget for the 1943-4 fiscal year is being planned on an annual basis with the fiscal year starting in April as in Japan.

This brief review of the financial condition of the new administration of the Philippines indicates the unexpectedly rapid restoration of a sound economy in that country. Admittedly the mere fact of a balanced budget does not tell everything concerning the economic condition of the country nor of the character of the government. But it is a straw in the wind. It does give a significant hint as to what the tendency is. Taken together with other heartening reports of the successful progress of the reconstruction work in the Philippines, this is one more proof of the increasing happiness and prosperity which is bound to come to the lands which have joined in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

A Year Ago Today

September 8, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

Three major events were taking place on the diplomatic and war fronts today which were causing no small uneasiness in the American-British camp. In Ankara, brilliant German trade expert Dr. Karl Clodius was reported to be negotiating a new trade treaty with Turkey to replace the expired Turco-German commercial agreement of 1930. The German offer was attractive. Dr. Clodius, representing Fuehrer Hitler, gave assurances that Germany will purchase all of Turkey's exports and extend all types of credit to Turkey.

This was not all. The United Press and Reuters reports that Germany has been creating naval and air bases along French West Africa in accordance with the Franco-German agreement have made President Roosevelt extremely nervous. A secret naval base was reported to be in construction at Adidjean, in a protected inlet approximately 40 miles behind the coast. F. D. R. seems to fear that if the base is completed, not only will the trade routes between Bathurst, Gambia, Freetown and Sierra Leone be disrupted but that the menace to South America will be increased.

ECONOMIC WORK OF ITALIANS RESIDING IN BRAZIL PRAISED

People Are Extremely Industrious and Have Contributed Much to Growth of Adopted Country

By **TAKEO SAITO**
(From the Latin-America Kenkyu)

When the Pacific war broke out, international observers manifested their interest to note to what extent the South American nations would maintain their neutrality. Naturally attention was focussed on the attitude of Chile, Brazil and Argentina. At the same time, the Anglo-American maneuvers became extremely active in an endeavor to win the entire Latin Americas on their side. Following the termination of the conference of the Foreign Ministers of all American nations held in Rio de Janeiro in January this year, Brazil severed its diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers; whereas Argentina and Chile declared that they would continue to adhere to their neutral stand. The step taken by Brazil came as a surprise, and the Axis nations attributed it to be coercion and intrigues of Britain and the United States.

Generously Treated

A recent foreign dispatch intimated that a riot had occurred in Rio de Janeiro and that the Japanese and German concerns there had been attacked. As a result of this mob violence, Japanese and German property suffered considerable damages, but no mob demonstration was staged against the Italian residents of the metropolis. It seems that the Brazilian Government is dealing with the Italian residents in the country in an extremely generous manner because of the friendly relations that exist between the Brazilians and Italian immigrants.

It was in 1828, when Brazil established its own administration declaring its independence from Portugal, that Italian settlers for the first time started coming over in large groups. The Brazilian Government planned the development of vast tracts of virgin land by using European labor, and so it invited a large number of European immigrants. In order to start this land development project, it assigned a huge tract in the southern part of the country to them. Simultaneously, with a view to encouraging further emigration of Europeans, it granted each immigrant an allowance covering his passage and transported him free of fare from the port of disembarkation to the designated colony. Moreover, he was granted Brazilian citizenship, freedom of faith and various other privileges including a free transfer of a lot of land to him. It was the Italian immigrants who, receiving these Government aids first settled in Sao Leopoldo county of Rio Grande do Sul Province in the southern end of the country. This district is now densely populated by their descendants who are enjoying a prosperous life.

Current Population

The current population of the Italian immigrants in Brazil is estimated at 2,590,000 distributed from the northern part to the southern area of the country. These Italian settlers have attained remarkable successes in Pernambuco in the north, Minas Geraes and Espirito Santo in the central part and Sao Paulo, Parana and Rio Grande do Sul in the south. When the Italians first settled in Sao Paulo Province, they worked in coffee plantations under a contract system. Subsequently, the emigration of Italians was interrupted for about thirty years, that is, until a few years before the revolution in Brazil, which culminated in the change of its form of government from monarchial to republican. Thereafter, the Italians entered Sao Paulo Province in increasing numbers.

During the time Brazil was still a dependency of Portugal, sugar cane growing was a flourishing enterprise in Pernambuco Province and its vicinity. At that time the Portuguese farm owners, realizing the impossibility of developing their enterprises by using American Indian labor, decided to utilize African negroes in its place. From the middle of the seventeenth century negroes were indentured each year to such enormous numbers that very soon the sugar plantations in northern Brazil became filled with them. Then came the rush for gold mining which, in turn, was superseded by coffee cultivation. The rapid growth of coffee industry brought about a scarcity of labor in the southern part of the country, and this necessitated the importation of laborers from Italy.

In 1888, Brazil was confronted with the necessity of discontinuing the use of negroes, wth the consequence that among the agricultural industries coffee cultivation, which was then about to obtain first place in national industries, became badly hit. For the purpose of meeting the labor shortage resultant from the release of the negroes, Brazil had to look for a supply of free laborers from outside; hence, it invited Italian laborers and later on Portuguese and Spanish laborers. But the Italian settlers proved better than other European immigrants. In this connection, it may be noted that as the utilization of slave laborers was only eliminated after the release of the negroes from the coffee industry, European laborers at first exhibited their unwillingness to engage themselves in coffee cultivation, and that is why the Brazilian Government made attractive offers to them and promised them various privileges.

Big Batch Arrives

In 1880, two years prior to the release of African slaves, the leading coffee plantation owners in Sao Paulo Province organized an association to facilitate the arrival of free foreign laborers. Very soon it launched a movement for mass settlement of European workers in concert with the similar scheme of the Federal Government and the provincial administration of Sao Paulo. It sought workers chiefly from southern Europe and succeeded in introducing 126,145 family-immigrants in the ten-year period ending in 1895, and thus the labor question was solved to a great extent The Italians formed the bulk of the European immigrants entering the country in response to the invitation of this association. Part of these Italian immigrants finally advanced into Parana Province and laid the foundation for the current flourishing conditions of Italian enterprises there.

The Italian immigrants did not emigrate to Brazil with the support of their Government. The Brazilian Government or the immigration companies in Brazil entrusted the task of inviting Italian laborers to Italian steamship companies and paid them a certain rate of commission for each settler introduced by them. As the Italian Government had no definite emigration policy then, the Italians wishing to go abroad chose whatever country they thought would be suitable for their settlement. It was only when the Fascist Government came to power under the leadership of Signor Benito Mussolini that Italy implemented a rigid policy to control emigration.

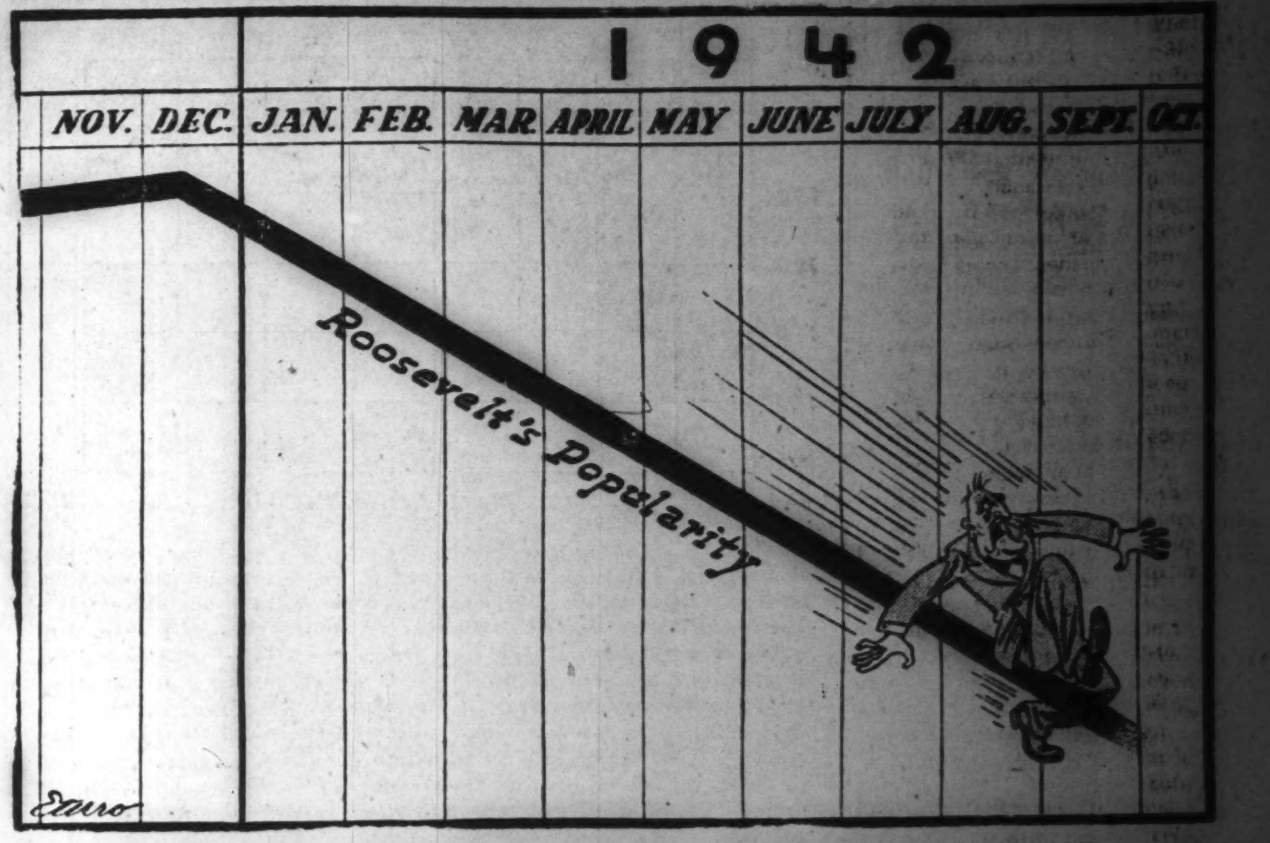
A survey of the past records of Italian immigrants discloses that at one time no less than 100,000 settlers a year came over to Brazil. In Sao Paulo Province, which required a great many Italian immigrants, the number of settlers increased steadily from 1882. Until the outbreak of the first World War, between 10,000 and 70,000 Italian workers a year used to be imported into various coffee plantations. However, after the establishment of the Fascist regime, the flow of emigration fell off quickly. Up to 1927, this province absorbed as many as 924,000 Italians; in other words, in about 54 years, since the start of Italian migration to Brazil, every year something like 17,000 immigrants came to settle there. Therefore, it will be noticed that Sao Paulo has become "little Italy" having a population of 2,000,000 Italians.

Emigration Restricted

In 1925, Signor Mussolini, viewing with alarm the tendency of the Italians to migrate to Brazil, declared: "I would say that emigration is a sin. The Italian youths going abroad to supply their red corpuscles to various foreign nations suffering from anaemia will soon find themselves anaemic." As a result of this declaration, the Italian Government sternly restricted emigration of its nationals. At the same time, it launched a campaign to disseminate Fascist ideologies among the Italian settlers in Brazil and mobilize all Italian organizations in that country, concurrently stimulating its diplomatic and consular services; but no successful result was obtained, for the Italian immigrants had by that time become Brazilian in every walk of life. Afterwards a nationalist movement was started in Brazil to Brazilianize all foreign settlers. In 1934 the Brazilian Government prohibited political activities of the foreign residents, as well as the education of their children under fourteen in any foreign language. In this way, the movement to stir up Fascist spirit among Italian settlers was brought to naught.

The Italian immigrants in Brazil who are industrious fully indentify themselves with the policies of the country. In the past they patiently put up with the tyrannical behavior of the coffee plantation owners who, failing to understand the nature of free labor settlement, oppressed them as though they were something like the negro slave workers. Without being affected by the ill-treatment, the Italians cheerfully worked hard, which is the characteristic of the people, and in consequence, in the plantations where gloom used to reign brightness came to prevail. In contrast, the Portuguese and Spanish immigrants remained somewhat sullen, and there was a general tendency among them to leave plantations for the town the moment their contracts expired.

(Continued on Page 5)



VIGNETTES of BUSHIDO IN ACTION

Poetry Consoles the Bushi

By **SHINICHI OSHIDARI**

"Five ryo of silver less, and I'll take the scroll," said Date Masamune to the pawnkeeper.

"Five ryo of silver more, and you can have it," countered the wily old man of the pawn shop. "Look, it's genuine. It's signed 'Fujiwara Ietaka.' There's his han; you recognize the seal?"

Date Masamune was the reknowned warrior who had shattered the power of the Nikaido, the Nihonmatsu, the Ashina, and the Tamura during the "Epoch of Wars," which is the way historians refer to the interval of Japanese history between the close of the fifteenth century and the end of the sixteenth. Masamune was much excited. He held in his hands a beautiful scroll on which were inscribed a hundred selected poems copied by the celebrated Fujiwara Ietaka.

The article was genuine, he was sure. It was not without reason that the people said of him, "There are two things which you cannot palm off on Masamune—a false sword, and a bad piece of art."

Masamune inspected closely the calligraphy of the scroll. The writing was in the best Ietaka manner, singular delicacy superposed on inherent strength. Moreover, he was much enamoured of this particular anthology, for the poems were all his favorites. He was confident he could recite any of the hundred by heart.

The desire for ownership welled up strong in the art-loving breast of Masamune. He opened his purse, paid the keeper his price, and looked proudly upon his new possession with eyes akin to that which a father has for his first-born.

Reads a Poem

In his enthusiasm, he began to explain the fine points of Ietaka's brush-writing. He singled out from the hundred poems a few of his best beloved, and read them to the old man.

"And by the way," Masamune said, "What sort of a fellow pawned this scroll? Like as not some son of a rich family, whose drinking debts appeared larger than the vacancy created in his heirlooms by its sale," he added with scorn.

With equal scorn, the pawnkeeper volunteered, "No, I got it from a ronin—a 'wave man' samurai without a home. He was at first loathe to part with the scroll, but I think I did him a service in taking it away from him. For what use for a fine scroll of poems has a ronin, seeing that the only toko-no-ma he has in which to hang it is his belt?"

"Baka, thou fool!" Masamune surprised the old keeper of the shop with his explosive answer. "Know, that in my opinion, a true samurai would be nearly as loathe to part with a fine piece of art as he would be to relinquish his trusty sword! Now tell me his name, and where does he stay?"

"He called himself Imagawa Motome," hastily answered the pawnkeeper. "I know not where he stays, but he passes by sometimes."

"When you see him again, tell him that I wish to see him, at my castle." So commanding, Date Masamune left the little shop with the scroll carefully tucked away in the folds of his clothes.

After a time, Imagawa Motome came to see Date Masamune. Masamune had not much to say to him. He simply restored the scroll to the ronin, together with an addition of the sum of five gold ryo.

The book of history simply, but significantly comments: "The sympathy which taught Masamune to estimate the pain with which the owner of the scroll must have parted with it was a fine trait of character." Further, Imagawa Motome "thereafter entered Masamune's service, and ultimately rose to be an ashigaru, which is to say, a general

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U.S. POLICY IN ASIA PROMPTED BY UNJUST, SELFISH MOTIVES

Preposterous Demands Were Made by American Government to Thwart Japan's Program

By **RYO HASEGAWA**
(From Dai-Toa Senshi)

Part IV

The China Affair was magnified as the new year of 1938 dawned. Nanking had already been captured and General Chiang Kai-shek's regime which continued to conduct its anti-Japanese program from the powerful base at Hankow-Wuhan was also driven out from there into the hinterlands of Chungking. During that time, the relations between the governments of Japan and the United States were being aggravated due to official protests by the latter government over the issues in China, such as the preservation of rights and the open door policy of China and over the bombing of Canton. Yet on the other hand, the Washington government was energetically sending material aids to the Chungking regime to enable the Generalissimo to conduct his campaign against Japan.

Accordingly, as the situation became irritable, the State Department instructed through its Ambassador in Tokyo, Joseph Grew, on January 17, 1938, to protest that the American rights and flag were being disregarded by the Japanese Forces in the zone of combatant areas. When our military stratagem necessited the bombing of the city of Canton, it vigorously protested in concert with the British government on June 9, demanding that the aerial assault on that port city be stopped immediately.

Washington Bickers

The bickerings of Washington against our government's action against the Chungking regime continued endlessly. On October 6, it again lodged a protest that the American citizens were receiving discriminatory treatment in international commerce in those areas occupied by the Japanese armed forces. The protest was worded in so many thousand words but the three main points which it demanded were: (1) that the discriminatory foreign exchange control or other mediums of control, whether direct or indirect, in occupied areas of Japanese armed forces on American trades and enterprises be stopped; (2) that the monopolistic or exclusive measures which tend to deprive the American citizens in China to engage in legitimate trades or industries be stopped, and that regulations reserving the predominant rights to the Japanese citizen and thereby tending to squeeze out all others from developing the commercial or economic interests in any part of China be stopped; and (3) that the rights of the Japanese authorities to censor American mails or telegrams and the interference into American rights of travel, trade or shipping in China be stopped.

In connection with the above protest, Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita's reply stressed that the discriminatory commercial treatment, such as claimed by the American government, did not exist and at the same time, indicated the determination of the Imperial Japanese Government to carry out its plan of construction of a New Order in East Asia.

Following this, from December 8, 1938 a series of conversations between Foreign Minister Arita and the American Ambassador Grew were conducted in Tokyo. The topics discussed were about China and the construction of a New Order in East Asia, but of course, the government of the United States persisted that it could not recognize the construction of a New Order in East Asia in its official note of December 3. The Capitol Hill vociferously stated that it could not recognize any undertakings of the government (Japan) which violates the rights of the American interests in China, and that if Japan were to revise the Nine Power Treaty, the government of the United States together with the signatories of the Treaty' was prepared to debate the issue.

Blind to Situation

According to this American note, it not only stubbornly refused to acknowledge the real conditions in China but it also clarified its policy that it would not recognize the New Order in East Asia. As a result, the reaching of an amicable understanding between the two governments looked impossible. Moreover, prior to this official note, a $25,000,000 financial aid to the Chungking government was granted by the United States on December 14, 1938, and a little further back, July 1 to be exact, it prohibited the exportation of aircrafts or aviation parts to Japan and took steps toward gradual economic pressure against our country.

In a Presidential message to the Congress on January 4, 1941, President Roosevelt asked for the revision of the Neutrality Law. He demanded this revision on the ground that the existing Neutrality Law was equally beneficial to Great Britain and France and even to Japan but not to the Chinese Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. The Congressional discussion on the revised Neutrality Law, which had been drafted in the meantime, was postponed by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on July 11. But on the same day, a bill calling for a prohibition of armament exports to Japan was presented in the Senate.

Conference Held

About a month prior, when a barbed-wire blockade on the British Concession in Tientsin was effected by the Japanese armed forces and the Japanese-British relations became bad, a conference of the two parties concerned was held. The British government fully recognized the existence of a large-scale military operation then in progress in China, and was prepared to arrive at an amicable settlement with our government. When the American government got wind of this negotiation, it suddenly announced the abrogation of the Japanese-American Commercial Navigation Treaty on July 26, 1939.

Of course the purpose of the abrogation of this commercial treaty, which was signed between Japan and America in 1911, was to apply economic pressure on Japan.

The abrogation of the trade treaty took effect on January 26, 1940. But when an agreement was reached by the two governments on some of the various pending problems on February 21, it looked as if the situation might be improved. Yet, the formation of the new National Government of China under President Wang Ching-wei, the following month, caused the American government so much irritation that from then on it strengthened its economic pressure against our country.

When the Tripartite Pact was concluded between Japan, Germany and Italy on September 27, 1940, the American government prohibited the export of scrap iron to our country the following month. No sooner had our Government formally recognized the new Chinese Government of President Wang Ching-wei on November 30, the American Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, announced the non-recognition of the New Nanking Government. Furthermore, President Roosevelt in a fireside chat over the air on December 29, attacked the Tripartite Pact and pledged all possible assistance to Great Britain and France as well as to the Chungking government of General Chiang Kai-shek.